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ORMUZ	14,588	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORSOVA	12,036	June 21	June 27	June 29
ORVIETO	12,133	July 19	July 25	July 27

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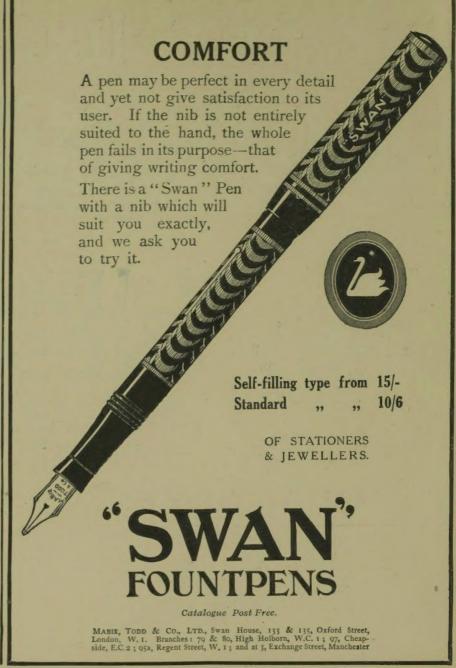
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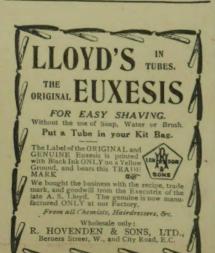




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oap 1s., Talcum 1s. 3d., Ointment 1s. 3d. and old everywhere. British Depot: F. Newb ons, Ltd., 27. Charterhouse Sq., London, I Try our new Shaving Stick





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Price 9 Gns.

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Jay's Illustrated Brochure "LA GRANDE TOILETTE" post free on request.

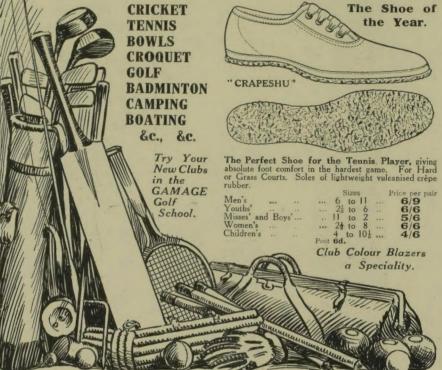
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Some wonderful attainments in long drives have been accomplished with "Why Nots" and they are noticeably wellbalanced and "direct" when finishing on the green.

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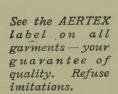
And just as Aertex garments are sensibly cut so the fabric from which they are made contributes to the fulfilment of their purpose. Aertex fabric, the original cellular weave, contains thousands of tiny air cells which form an air-circulating system, refreshing the pores, protecting the wearer from temperature fluctuations. Wear Aertex—and watch your game improve!

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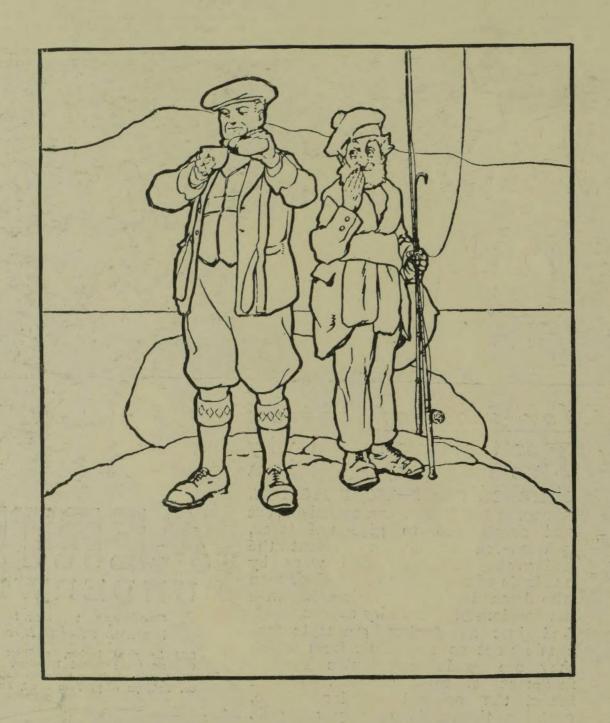
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P 15





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GLASGOW LONDON

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1924.

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THE AUTHOR OF "THE SOCIALIST BUDGET" NOW A REAL BUDGET-MAKER: MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN, M.P., CHANCELLOR

The first Budget statement of a Labour Government in this country was introduced in the House of Commons on April 29 by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, who has represented the Colne Valley Division of Yorkshire, as a Socialist, since 1922, and from 1906 to 1918 was M.P. for Blackburn. Among Mr. Snowden's various works on political subjects, it may be noted, is a book entitled "The Socialist Budget," and he has now had an opportunity of

OF THE EXCHEQUER, WHO HAS JUST INTRODUCED THE FIRST BUDGET OF A BRITISH LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

translating theory into practice. Mr. Snowden was born at Keighley in 1864, and received his early education at a Board School. He was Chairman of the Independent Labour Party in 1903-6, and again in 1917-19. He has served on several Royal Commissions, and was a member of the Central Control Board for Liquor Traffic. His wife, who was Miss Ethel Annakin, of Harrogate, is also well known politically, and as the author of "Through Bolshevik Russia."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

It is obvious that a materialist is always a mystic. It is equally true that he is often a mystagogue. He is a mystic because he deals entirely in mysteries, in things that our reason cannot picture; such as mindless order or objective matter merely becoming subjective mind. And he is a mystagogue because he sometimes actually hides these mysteries in mystifications. He pontificates; he is pompous; he tries to bully or to hypnotise, by the incantation of long and learned words, or by very simple things said in a very solemn fashion. That is the character of much popular science; at the best it is mysterious, and at the worst meaningless.

I never realised these truths so vividly as in reading the reverential report of an interview with

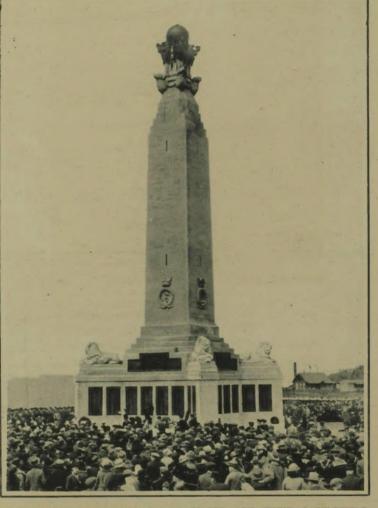
Mr. Edison, the distinguished electrician, under the heading of "Do We Live Again? It is possible, of course, that the distinguished electrician did not have much to do with it. It is possible that the reverential reporter is responsible for the form of it. To my simple mind it is not obvious that a successful electrician is an authority on the immortal soul, any more than that a successful military strategist has an ear for music, or an admirable French cook a grasp of the higher mathematics. But it may be that the air of authority here assumed does not come from the electrician but from the journalist. Anyhow, there is a very long and solemn encyclical that they have somehow made up between them; and I shall treat it as one thing. Whichever of them is responsible for the reasoning of the encyclical, I apologise to the other.

I will begin with the smaller point of pomposity. Mr. Edison as reported does not say much about whether we "live again," but in a few well-chosen words he disposes of the soul: "My mind is incapable of conceiving such a thing as a soul. I may be in error, and man may have a soul; but I simply do not believe it. What a soul may be is beyond my understanding." So far, so good; all right; amen. But I ask the reader to remember this agnostic statement in considering what follows. He then goes on to deal with the origin of life; or rather, not to deal with it. The following statement is of such fearful intensity and importance that the interviewer prints it all in italics, and I will so reproduce it. " I believe the form of energy that we call life came to the earth from some other planet or at any rate from somewhere out in the great spaces beyond us." In short, there will henceforth be branded upon our brains the 'conviction that life came from somewhere, and probably under some conditions of space. But the suggestion that it came from another planet seems a rather weak evasion. Even a mind enfeebled by popular science would be capable of stirring faintly at that, and feeling unsatisfied. If it came from another planet, how did it arise on that planet? And in whatever way it arose on that planet, why could it not arise in that way on this planet? We are dealing with something admittedly unique and mysterious: like a ghost. The original rising of

life from the lifeless is as strange as a rising from the dead. But this is like explaining a ghost walking visibly in the churchyard, by saying that it must have come from the churchyard of another village.

Then we go on in the same solemn and stately fashion. The life-force comes from some other planet, where life-forces grow on trees, or are chained up in kennels, and it pours itself into this planet, and particularly into certain things lying about, such as eggs. The interpreter becomes very ponderous and profound at this point. "What does this mean?

It means, first, that, if Edison is correct, life is life wherever found." I think we may boldly commit ourselves, with a loud cheer of loyalty, to the proposition that Edison is correct when he says that life is life wherever found. Life is life, as here suggested, into whatever kind of egg it may enter, of the lowest sea-beast or the loftiest bird. That is, in our popular pre-scientific formula, as sure as eggs are eggs; or, in deference to the American literary tradition, as pigs is pigs. But while these rhythmic and recurrent phrases, that life is life, and eggs are eggs, and pigs is pigs, have something of the rounded beauty of song and dance and decorative pattern, they are not what you might call hustling in the matter of getting any further in the process of an argument. And Edison evidently has something a little more definite



"THE SEAS THAT ENCOMPASS THE WORLD ARE THEIR BATTLEFIELD AND THEIR GRAVE": THE NAVAL MEMORIAL AT CHATHAM UNVEILED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES—A GENERAL VIEW OF THE CEREMONY. The Prince of Wales unveiled at Chatham, on April 26, the last of three identical memorials to the men of the Navy lost or buried at sea during the war, erected at the three chief manning ports in home waters. The other two monuments stand on Plymouth Hoe and on the edge of Southsea Common, near Portsmouth. They all stand high as landmarks to sailors, that at Chatham being at the highest point of the "Great Lines," 400 ft. above sea level overlooking the Medway estuary. It bears 8543 names of men and women who lost their lives in Naval service from Chatham. As the Prince finely said in performing the ceremony: "All the seas that encompass the world are their battlefield and their grave." The architect of the obelisk was Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., and the sculptor, Mr. Henry Poole, A.R.A.—[Photograph by Topical.]

to say than the identical proposition which his interpreter holds up before us, like a scroll of revelation.

What he says is that eggs are all dead; and the same applies to seeds. He denies that there is, as many assume, a sort of germ of life in each. "A seed or an egg is merely a blue-print—an architect's plans for the building of a structure. It is as dead as any other blue-print. The energy that we call life flows into the blue-print and goes to work. If the blue-print was made by a rose-bush, the life-force makes another rose-bush. If the plans and specifications

call for a man, the life-force makes a man." I am not quite sure where Mr. Edison imagines that his argument is leading him; but the only direction in which it could logically lead him is back to the oldest and most orthodox argument from design. The metaphor which he makes so important makes the whole imagery a little fanciful. Few of us walking in our gardens at evening have ever actually come upon a rose-bush making a blue-print, or even a red-print, or a green-print. And to believe that the rose-bush really does plan another rosebush is to turn our garden into something of a fairyland. But if it does not, who does? of a blind life in the germ did at least favour some vague evolutionary idea of a blind growth unfolding outwards into the void. But evolution has far less

chance with the blue-prints of Mr. Edison. They are only an architect's plans: what architect's plans? It is the working out of a specification: who works out whose specification? So far as the argument has gone, it would seem that the reasoner has been forced to summon the aid of two mythological beings. One is a god called Life, who has winged his way from a strange star where such deities dwell, and who has the genius to understand and fulfil the most labyrinthine plans that he finds. The other is the Spirit of the Rose-Bush, a sort of dryad who draws up the most elaborate plans for posterity and leaves them like a last will and testament. Both of these figures, on the face of it, are far more improbable than the traditional truth in which most men have believed: that both were parts of the plan of a greater

The philosopher seems to feel that he is becoming too much of a mystic, even for a materialist. In the next passage he treats the life-force merely as an instrument: "It is as if he had said that the electricity that prints a book might as easily have ground sausages if it had been applied to a sausagegrinder instead of to a printing-press." But a book does not print itself; still less does it print all by itself an appendix giving directions for the printing of another book. Still less does a sausage-machine grind out a specification of another sausage-machine. The electricity would not be applied to producing either books or sausages, if there were not a mind outside and above them; a mind that is neither a machine nor a book nor a sausage nor an electric current. His own analogy would prove that there is a mind behind nature, as there is a man behind machines.

Recoiling from this dreadful possibility, he falls back on a last fantastic theory. He says it is the cells that have souls. He says, again in italics: "All cells apparently go consciously about it to reproduce the forms of life in which they appear." I cannot italicise italics; or I would underline the word "consciously." Each one of the tiny cells in an elephant's tail has in its little mind a vivid and complete picture of an elephant. I will leave it at that. The article ends with the sad death of Mr. Edison's father at

ninety-three; and the writer is quite sure (he does not explain why) that the old gentleman was thus cut off in his prime because the conscious cells found they could not come to an agreement. They seem to have taken some little time to discover their difference. But I only ask the reader to read again those words at the beginning: "My mind is incapable of conceiving such a thing as a soul." Is it so very much easier to conceive such things as these? Is it so very much easier to conceive a million souls, where we suppose there are cells, than to conceive one soul where we know at least that there is one mind?

OUR ANAGLYPHS.

We would remind those of our readers who are interested in the "Anaglyphs," which we are publishing from time to time, that anyone who may have mislaid the red and green films given away with the first Anaglyphs (published in our issue of March 8) may obtain (if they have not already done so) one Anaglyph viewing-mask, complete with red and green films, by filling up the coupon printed on page 815 of this issue, and forwarding it, accompanied by postage stamps to the value of three-halfpence (Inland), or twopence-halfpenny (Foreign), addressed to "The Illustrated London News" (Anaglyph), 15, Essex Street, London, W.C.2. We draw attention to the fact that the red and green masks issued to audiences at the Duke of York's Theatre, to witness the remarkable "Shadowgraph" Illusion in "London Calling," are suitable also for viewing OUR "Anaglyphs" published in "The Illustrated London News," provided that the mask is reversed—red to left eye, green to right eye.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A., RUSSELL, ELLIOTT AND FRY, INSTEAD, CAMPBELL GRAY, VANDYK, LAFAYETTE, C.N., AND CONTINENTAL PHOTO.



PURSUER OF THE BRITISH WORLD-FLIERS: LIEUT. PELTIER D'OISY, WHO FLEW 3270 MILES IN 5 DAYS.



A WELL-KNOWN IRISH PEER AND SPORTSMAN: THE LATE EARL OF ENNISKILLEN.



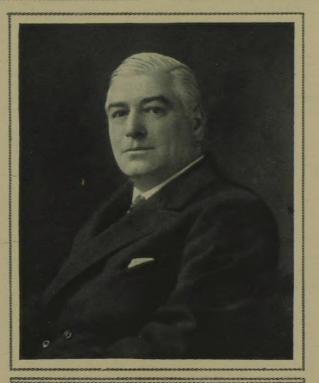
THE LAST OF THE VICTORIAN
AMBASSADORS: THE LATE SIR
CHARLES STEWART SCOTT,



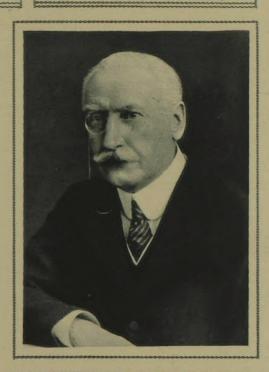
A NEW A.R.A.: MR. W. RUSSELL FLINT, THE WELL-KNOWN PAINTER, FORMERLY ON OUR STAFF.



KNIGHTED: SIR EVAN OWEN WILLIAMS, PRINCIPAL ENGINEER TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION



MADE A BARON: SIR J. STEVENSON, BT., CHAIRMAN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE, BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.



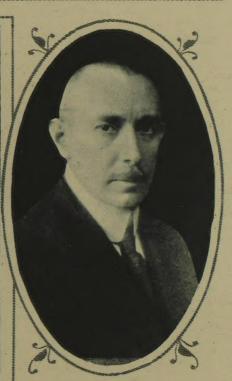
KNIGHTED: SIR JOHN WILLIAM SIMPSON, PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.



BISHOP OF JARROW SINCE 1914: THE LATE RIGHT REV. DR. J. N. QUIRK.



A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN POLITICIAN: THE LATE MR. CHARLES F. MURPHY, LEADER OF TAMMANY HALL, AND DEMOCRATIC "BOSS" OF NEW YORK CITY AND STATE SINCE 1902.



KILLED IN THE SWISS RAILWAY DISASTER: HERR HELFFERICH, EX-GERMAN FINANCE MINISTER.

Lieut. Peltier d'Oisy, the French airman, flew from Paris to Bandar Abbas (3270 miles) in five days (April 24-28, inclusive), thus nearly overtaking Squadron-Leader MacLaren, who on April 26 made a forced landing 290 miles east of Karachi.—Lord Enniskillen had been Master of the North Cheshire Hunt, and a well-known member of the Jockey, Turf, and National Coursing Clubs. As Viscount Cole, he was M.P. for Enniskillen in 1880-5.—Sir Charles Scott, who was British Ambassador to Russia from 1898 to 1904, was the last survivor of those appointed by Queen Victoria. In 1890 he was with Bismarck when the latter was summoned to received his dismissal.—Mr. W. Russell Flint was from 1903 to 1907 on the staff of this paper, which was the first to give prominence to his work. He has exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy,

and is represented in many important permanent collections at home and abroad. During the war he served in the R.A.F. Later, he was Admiralty Overseer in the "R 34."—On the occasion of the opening of the British Empire Exhibition the King conferred a barony on Sir James Stevenson, Bt., Chairman of the Standing Committee. The Principal Architect, Mr. John William Simpson, and the Principal Engineer, Mr. Evan Owen Williams, were made Knights Commanders of the Order of the British Empire.—Dr. Quirk became first Bishop Suffragan of Sheffield in 1901, and in 1914 Bishop Suffragan of Jarrow.—Mr. Charles F. Murphy, who in 1902 succeeded "Boss" Croker as leader of Tammany Hall, was born in New York in 1858.—Herr Helfferich, a prominent German Nationalist, was travelling with his mother in the Milan-Berlin through carriage burnt in the collision at Bellinzona.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY I.B., PHOTOPRESS, SPORT AND



A SUPER-GULLIVER AT A SUB-LILLIPUT: PLACING A "PIECE" IN POSITION ON A MODEL OF THE PORT OF BELFAST AT WEMBLEY.



TO TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB BY TURNSTILE: WOMEN VISITORS APPROACHING THE ENTRANCE TO THE REPLICA IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.



"PASSING" BY MEANS OF SHOULDER, HEAD, FEET, OR KNEES: BURMESE PLAYERS OF CHIN-LON, PROBABLY ONE OF THE EARLIEST OF BALL GAMES, IN THE BURMA PAVILION AT WEMBLEY.

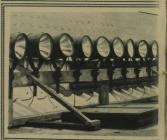


SEEKING AT WEMBLEY WITH BLUE SOIL SPECIALLY BROUGHT FROM THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINES: WASHING AND SIFTING CLAY IN RUNNING WATER IN THE RAND MANNER AND IN SIMILAR SURROUNDINGS.

MAN-MADE "MODBLIGHT" AT WEMBLEY: SOME OF THE COUNTY OF THE CARD MANNER AND IN SIMILAR SURROUNDINGS.



VERY POPULAR AMONG HUNDREDS OF SCHOOLBOYS DURING ITS "COCKLESHELL" BOATS -- IN THE BACKGROUND, THE



OF THE STADIUM, WHICH HELP TO ILLUMINATE

THE WEMBLEY EXHIBITION IN BEING: TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB; CHIN-LON, A NEW GAME FROM BURMA; AND OTHER JOYS.

GENERAL, G.P.U., TOPICAL, AND CENTRAL PRESS.



IN THE ANTECHAMBER OF "TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB": REPLICAS OF THE ANIMAL COUCHES, CHAIR, STATUES, CHARIOTS, BOUQUET, AND CASES OF FOOD (SEEM UNDER COUCHES).



REGARDLESS OF EGYPTIAN CONTROVERSY: A PARTY OF VISITORS ADMIRING THE REPLICA OF TUTANKHAMEN'S GOLDEN SHRINE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION AT WEMBLEY.



THE EASTER HOLIDAYS: THE LAKE AT WEMBLEY WITH DIA BUILDINGS, WITH THE "TAI MAHAL" ON THE LEFT.



THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS AT NIGHT.



SONG AND DANCE AS PERFORMED IN BURMA: A CHARMING TROUPE OF BURMESE DANCING GIRLS FROM RABGOON GIVING A "FUE" (ENTERTAINMENT) IN THE BURMA PAVILION AT WEMBLEY.



ANOTHER ATTRACTIVE EXHIBIT IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN SECTION, WHICH INCLUDES AN OSTRICH PADDOCK A REALISTIC GROUP OF SPECIMENS OF SOUTH AFRICAN WILD ANIMALS, WITH A ZEBRA IN THE BACKGROUND.

After the opening ceremony performed by the King on April 23, and illustrated in our issue for April 26, the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley settled down to business-that of amusing and instructing the millions of visitors whom it expects to entertain during the summer. We illustrate here a few of the exhibits which especially attracted attention in the first week. Among these the subterranean reconstruction of the Tomb of Tutankhamen, with its faithful replicas of the treasures so frequently illustrated in our pages, excited great interest. For the diamond-washing plant in the South African section, shown under actual conditions, thousands of tons of real diamond-bearing blue soil were brought over from the South African mines, and are expected to yield thousands of pounds' worth of stones, which will be cut and polished in public at Wembley. The Burmese game of Chin-lon is new to the West, but it has been played in Burma for so long that its origin is not known. It is played with a ball of plaited cane, and, in the ordinary village game, the players

arrange themselves in a circle, and keep the ball passing from one to the other in the air by means of feet, knees, or heads; in fact, in any way available. except by the arms and hands. It is probably one of the earliest of ball games. The chief points in its favour are that it requires a very limited space of ground, and that a great deal of hard exercise can be got out of it—as any Westerner will find if he tries it for ten minutes. The three players who have come to England from Rangoon to perform at the Burma Pavilion at Wembley are experts at the game; and the chief exponent, Moung Law Paw (the centre figure in our photograph), is the most noted trick player in Burma, and therefore, no doubt, in the world. When the Prince of Wales visited Burma at the end of 1922, the possibilities of the game as a means of taking exercise so appealed to him that he took away a supply of chin-lon balls on the "Renown." The photograph of the Stadium roof shows only about a quarter of the total number of "flood lights."

AT HOME AND ABROAD: A PICTORIAL BUDGET OF CURRENT NEWS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, C.N., AND L.N.A.



WAR RELICS TURNED TO PEACEFUL USES: DERELICT SUBMARINES DESCRIBED AS FORMING BREAKWATERS ON THE FORESHORE IN FALMOUTH HARBOUR.



THE WORST SWISS RAILWAY DISASTER FOR 40 YEARS: WRECKAGE AFTER THE HEAD-ON COLLISION AT BELLINZONA, IN WHICH HERR HELFFERICH WAS KILLED.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK IN DOCKLAND: THE DUCHESS RECEIVING A KEY TO OPEN NEW BUILDINGS AT THE SETTLEMENT IN CANNING TOWN.



THE DUKE OF YORK AS HOUSE-BREAKER: WIELDING A PICK-AXE TO INAUGURATE CEREMONIALLY THE DEMOLITION OF AN OLD BUILDING.



THE BYRON CENTENARY CELEBRATION AT MISSOLONGHI: THE CROWNING OF THE BYRON STATUE, AND SPEECHES BY THE GREEK PREMIER AND SIR RENNELL RODD.



BYRON CENTENARY DEGREES AT ATHENS: (L. TO R.) SIR RENNELL RODD, MR. HAROLD SPENDER, LORD ERNLE, MR. S. C. ATCHLEY, LORD BURNHAM, MR. JOHN DRINKWATER-

The worst railway accident in Switzerland for forty years happened at 2.20 a.m. on April 23, when there was a head-on collision at Bellinzona, in Canton Ticino, between the Basel-St. Gothard-Milan night express and the Milan-Basel express, which had just left the station. In the latter train a through coach to Germany was burnt to ashes with all its passengers (from 20 to 25), including Herr Helfferich, a war-time German Finance Minister (whose portrait appears on our "Personal" page), and his mother. It was stated on the 25th that 18 bodies had so far been found, but that the total of killed could not yet be established.—

The Duke and Duchess of York, on April 28, visited the Dockland Settlements,

of which the Duke is patron, in the East End of London. After tea, which they took with working girls and dock labourers, the Duchess opened a new block of buildings, and the Duke struck the first blow to demolish some old ones that are to be rebuilt.— The Byron Centenary was celebrated at Missolonghi, where he died on April 19, 1824, on the 100th anniversary of that date. The statue of Byron in the Herōon was crowned, and speeches were delivered by the Greek Premier, M. Papanastasiou, and Sir Rennell Rodd, chief of the British delegation, who also received an honorary degree at Athens University, along with the other British delegates shown in our photograph.

YORK'S "MILITARY SUNDAY": A PICTURESQUE CEREMONY AT THE MINSTER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



HELD FOR ALMOST THE FIRST TIME IN THE ABSENCE OF THE LORD MAYOR: THE THIRTY-EIGHTH "ANNUAL SERVICE FOR THE MILITARY" AT YORK—TROOPS MARCHING IN PROCESSION FROM THE MINSTER.

The "annual service for the military," as it is called, is a great event at York, where the grand old Minster makes a picturesque setting for a stately ceremony. On Sunday, April 27, the thirty-eighth observance of the custom took place, and there was a brave show of troops, all the regiments of the garrison being represented, including battalions of the 8th (Royal Irish) Hussars, Durham Light Infantry, Cheshire Regiment, Yorkshire Hussars, West Yorkshire Regiment, the 5th Brigade Royal Garrison Artillery, and the various Departmental Corps. There was also a strong contingent of the British Legion, who marched through the

city, headed by their band, and accompanied in procession by a body of women, widows and relatives of fallen soldiers, whose decorations they wore. At the march-past the salute was taken by Lieut.-General Sir Charles Harington, of Constantinople fame, now G.O.C., Northern Command. The sermon was preached by the Chaplain-General to the Forces, Bishop Taylor-Smith. An almost unprecedented feature of the occasion was the fact that the Lord Mayor of York (Alderman W. Dobbie) and the Lady Mayoress were not present, owing to alleged lack of support by the Council at previous functions.

THE KING AS ENGINE-DRIVER: THE FIRST ROYAL VISIT TO SWINDON.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, TOPICAL, AND FARRINGOON PHOTO CO.





SWINDON BEFLAGGED FOR THE FIRST VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN: THE ROYAL CARS DRIVING THROUGH THE TOWN TO THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY WORKS.

ON THEIR WAY TO THE TOWN HALL, WHERE EIGHT EX-MAYORS AND THEIR WIVES WERE PRESENTED: THE KING AND QUEEN HEARTILY CHEERED IN SWINDON.



THE SWINDON FIRE BRIGADE DISPLAY BEFORE THEIR MAJESTIES: FIRE-ESCAPES MANNED ON THE ROYAL ROUTE.



THE KING USING A SCREEN TO WATCH SOME ACETYLENE-WELDERS AT WORK: HIS MAJESTY IN THE G.W.R. SHOPS.



"IN FOND AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF THE MEN OF SWINDON": THE KING PLACING A WREATH AT THE FOOT OF THE CENOTAPH.



WRITING A "WELCOME TO THE KING AND QUEEN" IN MOLTEN IRON:
A SURPRISE FOR THEIR MAJESTIES IN THE IRON FOUNDRY OF THE
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY WORKS AT SWINDON.



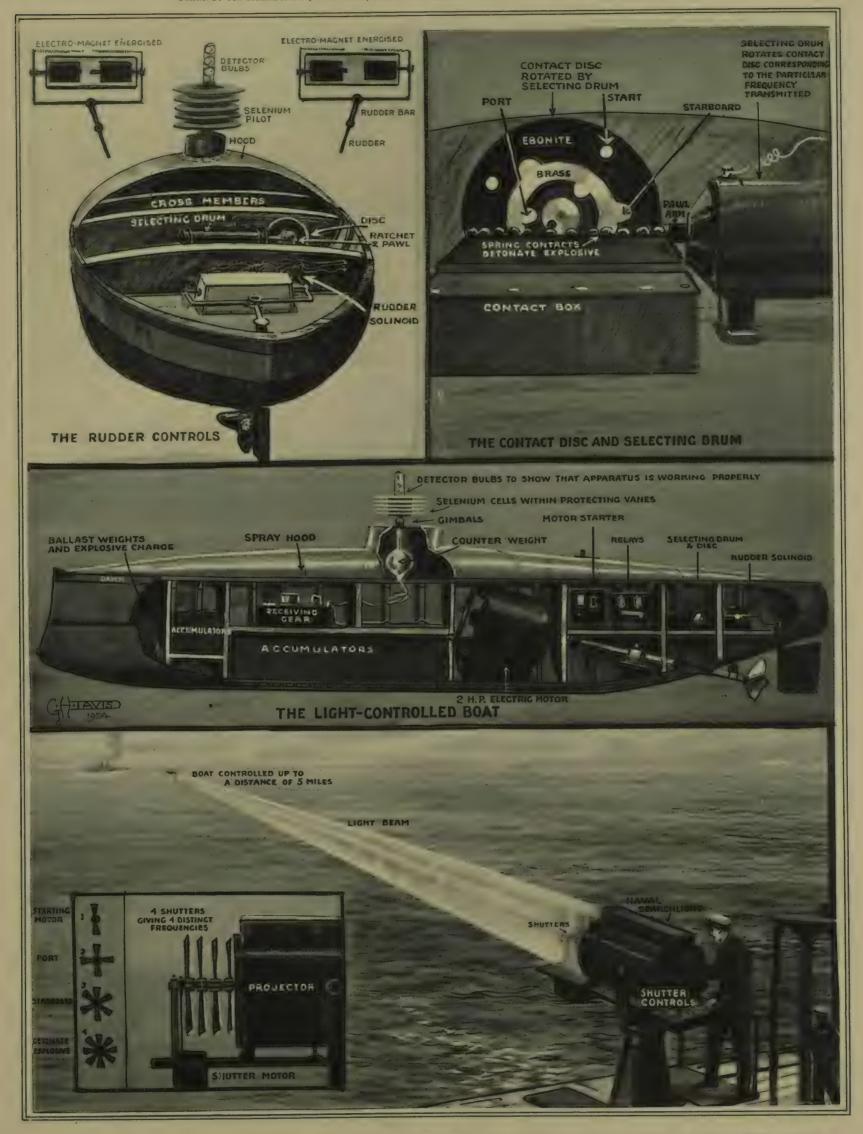
ON THE FOOT-PLATE OF THE ROYAL ENGINE, WHICH THE KING (IN LEFT BACKGROUND) DROVE BACK INTO SWINDON STATION: THEIR MAJESTIES, WITH SIR FELLX POLE, GENERAL MANAGER (SECOND FROM RIGHT).

The King and Queen paid their first visit to Swindon on April 28, and received a very enthusiastic greeting. From the station they motored to the Cenotaph, where the King deposited a wreath. Thence they walked to the Town Hall, where eight ex-Mayors of Swindon (all Town Councillors) and their wives were presented. After going over part of the Victoria Hospital and the G.W.R. Medical Fund Surgery, their Majesties drove to the Great Western Railway Works, which, established in 1842, have since developed into a vast organisation covering 310 acres, of which 65 are roofed, and employing nearly 20,000 men. The tour of inspection lasted 1½ hours, and the royal visitors were especially anxious to

see the men at work. In the iron foundry the men had planned a special surprise, which consisted in writing the words, "Welcome to the King and Queen," in glowing letters of molten cast-iron in a mould of thin sand. In a few moments the letters and surrounding design solidified into grey metal. On leaving the works their Majesties, to the delighted surprise of the onlookers, climbed on to the foot-plate of the royal engine, the "Windsor Castle," and the King, after blowing the whistle, drove it back to the station, a distance of about a mile, amid loud cheers. Among those on the foot-plate were Sir Felix Pole, General Manager, and Mr. C. B. Collett, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the G.W.R.

AN UNMANNED BOAT STEERED BY LIGHT: A £25,000 WAR DEVICE.

Drawn by our Special Artist, G. H. Davis, under the Supervision of the Inventor, Mr. H. Grindell-Matthews.



TESTED DURING THE WAR BEFORE LORD FISHER AND MR. BALFOUR ON PENN POND IN RICHMOND PARK: MR. H. GRINDELL-MATTHEWS' LIGHT-CONTROLLED MOTOR-BOAT—DIAGRAMS OF THE APPARATUS.

The wonderful electrical light-ray invented by Mr. H. Grindell-Matthews was illustrated in our issue for April 26, both in actual experiment and its possible application to the destruction of hostile aircraft. As there mentioned, the inventor received from the British Government during the war a "deposit" of £25,000 for his successful demonstration with his light-controlled motor-boat, the "Dawn." The test took place on Penn Pond, Richmond Park, in the presence of Lord Fisher, Mr. Balfour, and an array of naval and military experts. The full story is told by Dr. E. E. Fournier D'Albe in his new book on Selenium, entitled "The Moon-Element" (Fisher Unwin). Later, the boat was operated at sea at 3000 yards in daylight, and at five miles by night. Mr. Matthews was to have had £250,000 in all if he could bring down a Zeppelin with his light-ray, but the rest of this sum was not paid, as other means were found sufficient to deal with the German aircraft.

A note supplied with this drawing says: "Four shutters placed in the ray of light immediately in front of the searchlight are made to give four distinct frequencies at the will of the operator. In the circuit of the selenium pilot attached to the boat are four relays whose frequencies correspond to those of the interrupted light. When sending, one relay will only respond to one particular frequency. The command of the selenium pilot is sent via the receiving apparatus, through these relays, to the selecting drum, which by the action of a ratchet-wheel and pawl moves an ebonite disc. This disc is so constructed that points on its surface come in touch with spring contacts. This closes the circuit and the particular evolution required of the boat is sent either to the rudder solinoid, the propelling motor, or the detonator of the explosive charge. If the boat is to be manœuvred to port or starboard, electro-magnets in the rudder solinoid are energised accordingly."

786-THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, May 3, 1924.

MMON SNIPE FROM EUROPE AND THE JACKSNIPE FROM ASIA WHICH KEEP COMPANY IN

WHERE MIGRATING BIRDS

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHS BY A



CRANES IN FLIGHT ON THEIR WAY TO WINTER

GO IN THE WINTER:

FAMOUS SWEDISH NOVELIST IN AFRICA.



QUARTERS ON THE NILE: A PHOTOGRAPH BLOWN AWAY BY THE WIND.



IPER AND RINGED PLOVER (RIGHT) ON THEIR HOLIDAY BY TUTANKHAMEN'S SACRED WATERS": HOME BIRDS IN EGYPT.



THE PARADISE OF MIGRATING BIRDS THAT FLY FROM EUROPE TO AFRICA FOR THE WINTER SEASON: MYRIADS OF MIGRANTS OF VARIOUS SPECIES, IN FLIGHT OR STANDING ON THE SHORE, BY THE BANKS OF THE WHITE NILE.

These remarkable photographs of birds familiar in Europe, taken during their winter migration to Africa (whence they are now returning), are the work of Mr. Bengt Berg, one of the leading novelists in Sweden, who has made a special hobby of bird-photography. "There is a tie between us humans and the birds," he writes, "which has no comparison. I don't believe there is in the world one single white man who would not be touched at the sight of a fledgling that had lost its way. There is something that moves our feelings, when we see such a little tender being helpless in our hands to-day, and know that within a few weeks his wings will have grown strong enough to carry him far away from us, high up under the sky, just as the migrating birds speed ever our heads, when our summer is at an end and the days grow cold." The following note on Mr. Berg's work has been kindly supplied by Mr. C. A. Bang. "The pictures reproduced above are a few from the hundreds of photographs he has taken. He hunted a great deal with his father in his boyhood,





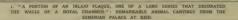
"VIRGIN CRANES FROM ASIA RISING FROM THEIR WINTER QUARTERS IN AFRICA": A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE BIRDS IN FLIGHT, WITH A HIGHLY DECORATIVE EFFECT SUGGESTIVE OF AN ORIENTAL PAINTING.

and it was this experience which encouraged him to use the camera, with which he is now a unique expert. In the country where he lives (Sweden), thousands of wild birds breed and numerous birds of passage fly over his place on their way southward. He has followed some of them-for instance, the heron-as far as Africa, to the edge of a river infested with crocodiles, and the plover to the mountains of Lapland, the stork to Egypt, and so on. Day after day, week after week, with infinite patience he has overcome by his voice the wild birds' fear of human beings. In one case he even induced a plover to brood her eggs in his hand. She allowed him to scoop up her mossy nest with his hand, and sat trustfully on the eggs meanwhile. Mr. Berg has also photographed eagles, phalaropes, cranes, owls, and many other birds. At present he is again on an expedition to Africa, which will last about six months, and he hopes to secure there some good photographs of the giant crane, which is the shyest of all birds."

THE EARLIEST KNOWN POTTERY, AND JEWELS 5000

PHOTOGRAPHS: Nos. 1, 2, 1, 10 AND 11, BY COURTESY OF PROFESSOR STEPHEN LANGDON, M.A., B.D., PH.D., PROFESSOR OF ASSYRIOLOGY AT OXFORE







2. FOUR SILVER ORNAMENTS (ON THE LEFT) DATING FROM 3200 B.C., WITH GOLD OBJECTS OF NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S TIME (FINE CENT. BAS.), INCLUDING A POMEGRAMATE, THE FINEST ORNAMENT FOUND IN MESOPOTAMIA.



S. MADE SOME FIVE THOUSAND YEARS AGO: VERY ANCIENT EXAMPLES OF SUMERIAN FOUTERY FROM KISH, DESCRIBED AS DATING FROM ABOUT 2000 DE.



SHOWING PECULIAR BRICKWORK FORMATION EMBODIED IN THEIR CONSTRUCTION: PART OF THE WALLS OF THE SUMERIAN PALACE AT KISH (650 TO 2000 B.C.), "THE OLDEST CITY OF WHICH RECORDS EASIST."



S. A. ROYAL PALACE SOME SON YEARS GLD: RUNN AT RISH, SHOWING THE
DASES OF THESE PILLARS AND THE SIZES TO THE UPPER CHAMBER (ALSO
SEEN IN PHOTOGRAPH NO. 5.



Further discoveries of great interest and importance have recently been made on the site of Kish, near Babylon, since we last illustrated the subject in our issue of March 1. The joint expedition to Kish is financed by Mr. H. Weld-Blundell (on behalf of Oxford University) and the Field Museum, of Chicago, and the work on the spot is in charge of Mr. Ernest Mackay, under the direction of Professor Stephen Langdon, Professor of Assyriology at Oxford, who has himself recently visited the excavations. "Kish," he writes, "is the oldest city of which any human records exist, and it was the seat of a semi-mythical line of kings as early as 5000 B.C." The discoveries include (as mentioned in our issue of March 1) the remains of a magnificent Sumerian palace, with pillars, stairways, and decorated walls bearing specimens of the earliest known form of pictographic writing. No less remarkable was the finding of a whole "library" of cuneiform tablets, mainly grammars, dictionaries, and commentaries on the Sumerian and Babylonian languages. Professor Langdon has since stated that the tablets belong to two distinct and widely separated periods, the twenty-second century B.C. and the sixth century B.C. Describing photograph No. 2 above,

YEARS OLD: NEW DISCOVERIES AT KISH, IN BABYLONIA.

AND DIRECTOR OF THE WELD-BLUNDELL AND FIELD MUSEUM (CHICAGO) EXPEDITION TO KISH. NOS. 4 TO 9 SUPPLIED BY MR. PHILIP HAXWARE



THE OLDEST TYPE OF POT KNOWN IN THE HISTORY OF CERAMICS AND THE FINEST SPECIMENS": SUMERIAN POTTERY FROM BURIALS, INCLUDING THE BRAZIER (RIGHT) SEEN IN NO. 11.



4. SAID TO DATE FROM ABOUT 3500 B.C.: SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT SUMERIAN POTTERY RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN GRAVES ON THE SITE OF KISH, NEAR BABYLON.



7. HOW THE EXCAVATOR LIVES IN THE REMOTE BABYLONIAN DESERT: PROFESSOR LANGDON'S CAMP AT KISH, WITH TWO MOTOR - CARS AS AS SIGN OF MODERNITY.



10. DATING FROM THE PERIOD 4500-2900 B.C.: A PORTION OF THE COURT WALL OF THE ANCIENT SUMERIAN ROYAL PALACE EXCAVATED AT KISH.



WITH JARS OF FOOD, DRINK, AND ONTMENT FOR THE SOUL IN THE OTHER WORLD: A SKELETON IN A SUMERIAN GRAVE AT KISH (SHOWING THE BRAZIER SEEN IN NO. 3).

Professor Langdon writes: "The four silver ornaments on the left are of the period 3200 B.C., and are made up of three ear-rings and a bossed silver brooch. On the right are two gold ear-rings and a finger-ring. The solid gold pomegranate bud is the finest ornament of its kind ever discovered in Mesopotamia. It is certain to have an influence upon modern jewellery. The gold objects are from the period of Nebuchadnezzar (sixth century B.C.)." Photograph No. 3 shows the brazier (on right) also seen in No. 11, and "similar early Sumerian pottery from other burials. This photograph (continues Professor Langdon) shows the oldest type of pot known in the history of ceramics and the finest specimens eyer recovered." Of No. 11 he says: "The skeleton is lying in the background, and in the foreground are three large pots and a fine brazier, together with two small ointment jars. These all had been filled with food, drink, and ointment to supply the soul for its journey to the nether world." Another very interesting discovery since made by Professor Langdon at Kish is that of a bone stylus for making cuneiform inscriptions on clay. It is the oldest-known pen.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



THE KING CRAB.

By W. P. Pycraft, F.Z.S., Author of "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

RARELY, if ever before, until the opening of the new Aquarium at the Gardens of the Zoological Society, have the general public had an opportunity of seeing a living King-crab. And the opportunity is one not to be missed, for it is one of the most interesting of living creatures, not merely on account of its strange appearance, but also because it forms a living link with the far distant past: of a time, indeed, long before the appearance of any but the lowliest vertebrates.

Limulus, the King-crab, at one time, even by men of science, was regarded as one of the Crustacea-hence the name King-crab. But a more careful study of its anatomy has shown that it is really to be regarded as one of the Arachnida; that is to say, as one of the group to which the spiders and scorpions belong. It shows affinities, indeed, with those remarkable creatures, the Eurypterids and the Trilobites, which came to an end millions of years ago.

Those who have not yet seen this creature alive may gain an excellent idea of its general appearance from the accompanying photographs. When seen in side view (Fig. 1) and at rest, it always seems to me to resemble some curious armoured fish rather than a crab.' The body, it will be noticed, is encased in a great dome-shaped shield, divided into two portions by a hinge: the front portion of the shield being continued backwards, beyond the hinge, to form two upswept flanges. Near the centre of the dome, and well away from the mid-dorsal line, are a pair of eyes guarded by an over-arching spine. Quite in front at the end of the ridge which runs along the centre of the dome, and about in line with sea-floor. When hunger rouses it into activity, it proceeds to shuffle along in search of shell-fish and marine worms. But its hunting seems to be done chiefly by night. The victim, once in the grip of the "chelæ," or "pincers," is disposed of in a very

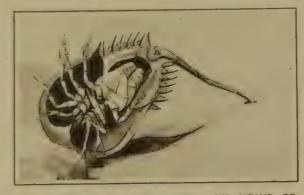


FIG. 2.—TRYING TO RIGHT ITSELF BY MEANS OF ITS TAIL-SPINE: A KING CRAB "TURNED TURTLE"—SHOWING THE "LUNG-BOOKS" THAT ACT BOTH AS PADDLES AND BREATHING-ORGANS.

Photograph by E. J. Manly.

curious way. For it is torn up, much after the fashion of "carding" wool. And this by means of spines at the bases of the legs. These all point towards the mouth, and when at work push the broken-up fragments towards the mouth. So that its legs are also its teeth! When a fresh feed-

ing-ground is desired, a. certain liveliness is displayed, the swimmerets driving the body for-wards with a rather jerky motion. As soon as they come to rest the body falls-and some times "turns turtle" in doing so. When this mishap occurs, it is by no means easily righted, as those who have visited the specimens in the London Aquarium will have seen. The tail is now called into requisition, being used as a lever after the fashion seen in our illustration (Fig. 2). Only after strenuous efforts does it regain its normal pose.

There are altogether

five species. One — that represented

soon as they are laid. In three species these are deposited in shallow burrows, in no more than a few inches of water, and there left to be covered with the sand within a few minutes after their deposition.

For some unfathomable reason, however, the Malaysian species and that found in Indian seas and the Philippines-and also in the Moluccas-carry the eggs about attached to their "swimmerets," after the fashion of the Crustacea. Altogether, about one thousand eggs are laid; but there is nothing either in the form of the eggs or in the nature of the physical environment which affords the slightest clue to these strongly divergent maternal instincts.

The young (Fig. 3) emerge in the condition known as the "Trilobite-larva," since, in its general appearance, it recalls one of the ancient Trilobites. But this likeness is more apparent than real. They do, however, resemble, in certain anatomical characters which need not be discussed here, two species of Eurypterids, or "sea-scorpions," of the Coal Measures: to wit, Eupröops and Belinurus. Even to the casual observer, it will be apparent that they differ from the adult in the absence of a tail, which does not make its appearance until after the first moult. And it takes several moults to attain to its full size. In their habits these youngsters resemble their parents. The lack of the tail-spine does not hamper them if they happen to fall upon their backs, since, being but frail, the action of the "swimmerets" suffices to right them.

As touching the Eurypterids, which represent

the ancestral stock from which the King-crabs have

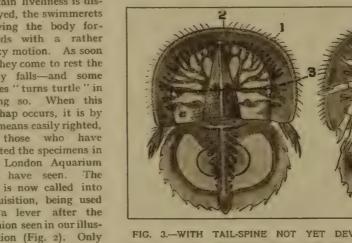


FIG. 3.—WITH TAIL-SPINE NOT YET DEVELOPED: A YOUNG KING CRAB, SO TRANSPARENT THAT THE SHAPE OF THE LIVER CAN BE SEEN THROUGH THE SHELL (IN LEFT DIAGRAM).

The figures indicate—(1) The liver; (2) the median eye; (3) the lateral eyes.

the lateral eyes, is a median, and much more efficient, eye; but this is not seen in a side view. The hinder portion of this hinged dome bears, along its outer edge, half-a-dozen movable spines. Finally comes the long, spine-like tail, a quite

FIG. 4. - EXTINCT ANCESTORS OF THE KING CRAB AND THE

SCORPION: EURYPTERIDS (OR SEA SCORPIONS), WHICH "DISAP-

PEARED FROM THE BOOK OF LIFE" MILLIONS OF YEARS AGO,

AND TWO TRILOBITES (UNDER THE LOWEST EURYPTERID).

From the Rev. H. G. Hutchinson's "Extinct Monsters and Creatures of Other Days."

Photograph by E. J. Manly.

indispensable adjunct.

But, apart from its curious structure, this strange cuirass presents a conspicuously clean, "well-groomed" appearance, which can only be accounted for on the supposition that it is constantly cleansed by some special secretion. As this creature swims about, the under-surface of the body is constantly presented to view. In the great basin-shaped hollow of the fore-part of the dome lie a number of sprawling legs. They certainly suggest those of the crab, rather than of the spider. They give place, behind, to a number of horizontal plates, or "swimmerets." These serve a double purpose, since they are not only very efficient 'paddles," but also breathing organs. Each, in short, is formed of a series of separate plates, to the number of about 150, arranged like the leaves of a book, and hence known as "lung-books." It was the likeness of these to the scorpion's "lung-books" that

first suggested the affinities of the King-crab with the spiders and scorpions, rather than with the Crustacea.

Under natural conditions, the King-crab spends most of its time buried in the sand, with only the top of its shell, and the eyes, projecting above the in the London Aquarium-ranges from Maine to Yucatan; three are widely distributed in Malaysia; and one occurs in the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Siam, the Moluccas, and the Philippines. These differ



FIG. 1 -- A LIVING LINK WITH A REMOTE PAST: THE KING CRAB (LIMULUS), SHOWING ITS DOME-SHAPED SHIELD AND LATERAL EYES GUARDED BY AN OVERHANGING LEDGE. -[Photograph by F. W. Bond.]

one from another chiefly in relatively unimportant structural details. In all, the males are rather smaller than the females. At spawning time, both sexes make for shallow water, the male in close attendance on his mate, in order that he may fertilise the eggs as been derived, these strange creatures first appeared. in Ordovician times, and they disappeared from the Book of Life in the Permian. Hence they are among the most ancient creatures known, and seem to have swarmed in shallow lagoons.

Hugh Miller, one of the pioneers of Palæontology - or, in other words, of the study of fossils-first brought them into prominence by his discovery of their remains in the Old Red Sandstone. Their appearance during life is shown in the restoration I have taken from the Rev. H. G. Hutchinson's delightful book, "Extinct Monsters and Creatures of Other Days," where two Trilo-bites will be seen, lying to the right of the Ammonite, and immediately under the hinder half scorpions."

To derive the King-crab from the "sea-scorpion," you must enormously enlarge the head-shield, shorten up and broaden and fuse together the body-rings, and pull out the tailspine. That's how the King-crab got its shape!

Limulus, it would seem, is sometimes used to fatten poultry and pigs. The females are most esteemed for this purpose, because of the

half-pint or so of eggs they yield. But the fattened must be sent abroad, where they cannot be returned to the vendor, since this diet gives a most shocking flavour, either to pork, "spring chicken," or eggs!

RELIGION AIDED BY SCIENCE: SOUND-PROJECTION IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY THE WESTERN ELECTRIC Co., LTD.



WITH MICROPHONES AT PULPIT AND LECTERN, SOUND-PROJECTORS IN NAVE, CHOIR, AND TRANSEPTS, AND AMPLIFIER IN THE TRIFORIUM: THE ABBEY'S PROPOSED INSTALLATION FOR DISTRIBUTING THE PREACHER'S VOICE.

Our drawing shows the system of sound-projection (as it will be if installed) that was tested in Westminster Abbey on Easter Sunday, when the preacher's voice was amplified by "loud speakers," and the sermon was distinctly audible in the remotest parts of the building. The method is similar to that by which the King's speech was distributed in the Stadium at Wembley when he opened the British Empire Exhibition. The Abbey experiment, which is known as the Public Address system, was carried out by the Western Electric Company. The principle of the system is one not of loudness, but of scientific

sound-distribution. It includes microphones placed over the pulpit and the lectern, and sound-projectors, quite inconspicuous, being specially designed to blend with the architecture. There would be projectors in the choir, in the pillars of the south transept, in the north transept, and in the nave. An operator, with amplifier equipment, would be concealed in the triforium, as shown in the top left-hand corner of our illustration. It is expected that, in view of the success of the test at the Abbey, similar devices will be used in St. Paul's, York Minster, and other cathedrals.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

"THE EAST INDIA HOUSE." By WILLIAM FOSTER, C.I.E.*

THREE Queens figure in the affairs of the Honourable East India Company, that "corporation of men with long heads and deep purposes " to whom we owe our Indian Empire. Under Elizabeth "the Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies" received their first charter; under Anne the Old Company united with its rival, the New; under Victoria-despite the Carolean permit allowing civil and criminal jurisdiction and the right to war on non-Christian nationsthe Mutiny gave the fatal blow to anachronistic administration by a Government through a body nominally commercial, and a Secretary of State took over the duties of those whose officials exercised sovereign authority and were princely enough to earn a Directorial chiding in the late seventeenth century for addressing the Court in "such an affronting and unmerchantable stile as becomes not any man of breeding to write to his equall," and, on a subsequent occasion, to be snubbed with the stinging note, "Your exceptions to our conduct are so very impertinent and cilly that we wonder the lower end of your Council are not ashamed to sett their hands to such slight arguments."

All the while, as chain of trading posts developed into a vast dependency, through monarchies, civil

war, Commonwealth, and restoration of royal rule, the Company pursued its way potently, resolutely, and with foresight, purchasing and pioneering, and selling as best it mightas far as its headquarters' working was concerned, a typical big business house of its times and generations; with revenues now waxing, now waning; with troubles external and domestic, books clerkly and muddled, forced loans, fears from plague, fire, robbers and rioters, staff changes and jealousiesvery special interest for the student of uncon-sidered trifles."

That is where Mr. Foster comes in. Not for him the weary walking on the highway: his way is the byway and its quiet attractions. Personalities are his for the seeing and many a quaintness. Amongst the "servants" he meets are Charles Du Bois, Cashier-General and botanist, donor to the University of Oxford of a collection of some thirteen thousand sheets of dried specimens; Mr. Auditor John Hoole, friend of Dr. Johnson, translator of Tasso's "Jerusalem De-livered" and Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," writer of unsuccessful tragedies,

and, to Lamb, "more vapid than smallest small beer sun-vinegared"; James Mill, the historian of India; John Stuart Mill, of "Logic" and "Political Economy"; Thomas Love Peacock, the satirical novelist and poet who wrote "Headlong Hall," "Nightmare Abbey "and" Paper Money Lyrics and Other Poems"; and, most especially, Charles Lamb, who entered the service in April 1792, as a clerk in the Accounts Department, at an annual £30 "gratuity ior three and then a salary of £40 a year, and left it in March 1825, when he "went home for ever," with a pension of £450 per annum. The essayist was one of the lucky ones, for it cannot be said that his commercial qualifications were outstanding! He had no geography, and his lack of arithmetic was such that in 1823 he wrote, "I think I lose £100 a year owing solely to my want of neatness in making up accounts; how I puzzle 'em out at last is the wonder! I have to do with millions!!" Not very surprising, perhaps, for "we know from Leigh Hunt that a boy

in the Grammar School at the Hospital (Christ's) might reach the age of fifteen without being taught the multiplication table." Wisely, the India Office treasures that copy of Booth's "Tables of Interest" from which Lamb "daily received inexpressible official facilities."

As for the oddities, they are as numerous as they are varied. Let us call witnesses.

On the 28th of August, 1649, the Court had a sermon and a meeting "to returne thankes to Almighty God for the safe arrivall of the shipps from India" and dined at "the Shippe Taverne in Bishopsgate Streete." A week later it recorded: "The Court was pleased to bestow £3 upon Mr. Frauncis Lenton, a poett, who had writt a poem about the arrivall of the seaven shipps now returned, and had this day presented the same to the Court; though the Court did not very well rellish his conceits, and desired him neither to print them nor proceed any further in making verses upon any occasion which may concerne the Company."

In further charity, in February of the following year, "the Court was pleased to bestowe 20 nobles out of the poores box upon the poore of Barkin parish who sustained losse by the late fire there." This was after the explosion of twenty-seven barrels

weasels and, daubing them over with oyl of turpentine or spirit of wine and seting the same on fire, have turned them loose, by which means the Company's warehouses there may be exposed to great danger by the weasels returning thither, from whence it is believed they came: ordered that it be referred to the Committee of Warehouses to examine matter of fact and apply such remedys for preventing a repetition of such dangerous practices as they judge proper." And in June 1728 it was noted that the Company's solicitor had been instructed to prosecute two persons accused of "setting fire to a dog anointed with combustible stuff... whereby the whole neighbourhood were exposed to great danger." Strange comments on the period!

Rioting was another expensive cause of trouble, particularly that of the Spitalfields weavers, in 1696-97, when the Huguenot artisans and their wives, who had settled here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, demonstrated at Westminster, mobbed the House of Commons, attacked the East India House, and were only checked by the Trained Bands.

Most curious charge of all, however, was that of 2s. 6d. entered in 1707 as "by what paid the Coroner for the pistoll with which Rawlins killd himselfe."

Mr. Foster comments: "Who Rawlins was, and why he killed himself, are questions we cannot answer. Probably he was one of the watchmen, and had committed suicide with a pistol belonging to the Company; the weapon would thereby be forfeited to the Crown as a deodand, and could only be recovered upon payment of its value. quaint practice, which was not abolished until the reign of Queen Victoria, dates from a very early period. The root notion was that an animal or thing that caused a man's death ought to be destroyed in expiation; but this was modified into forfeiture, first to pious uses, and then to the Crown. A strange distinction was made in English Law between an instrument in motion and an instrument at rest. For instance, if a man were killed while climbing up the wheel of a cart at rest, only the wheel became a deodand; while if the accident took place while the cart was moving; the cart and all that it carried were forfeited. If a boy fell from a horse in motion, with fatal results, the horse was impounded; but if the fall took place

while the horse was standing still, there was no deodand. It was the duty of the Coroner's jury to decide not only the instrument of death but its value, in order that the Crown might get its due. Naturally, these forfeitures were extremely unpopular; and it became the practice for juries, with the connivance of the judges, to fix trifling values in order to defeat what was felt to be an inequitable claim."

Thus the chronicler, with much else that will interest—from staff salaries to "Bohe" tea at £1 14s. a pound; from office hours and "holydays" to "two mastiffe doggs and meat for them" at a charge of £4, probably for presentation to the Queen of Achin, in 1658; from moral rules for the clerks to the Royal East India Volunteers; from the presentation of Christmas spice to directors, chief officials, and those of the Customs officials "who have deserved it" to the profits of eighteenth-century supercargoes: "the chief supracargo might fairly and honestly gain upon the success of one voyage from eight to ten thousand pounds, and the rest in proportion." And, with this, much of the Company's London homes. Altogether a most entertaining book.



A LIGHTLY CLAD REFORMER, WHO WAS LATELY SAID TO BE ABANDONING HIS POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION: MOHAMDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI, THE INDIAN NATIONALIST LEADER, CONVALESCING AT THE SEASIDE SINCE HIS RELEASE FROM PRISON.

Mr. Candhi, the well-known leader of the Non-Co-operation movement in India, who was sentenced in March 1922 to six years' imprisonment, was released last February for reasons of health. Doctors advised six months' convalescence at the seaside, and the Government decided to remit unconditionally the remainder of his sentence. It was recently reported that he intended to advise the Swarajists (Home Rulers) to cease indiscriminate obstruction against British rule and to co-operate with the Government whenever possible.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]

of gunpowder, which blew up some fifty or sixty houses, damaged All Hallows, Barking, and, according to Strype, provided what would now be at least a one-edition sensation: "There was... found upon the upper leads of Barkin Church a young child lying in a cradle, as newly laid in bed, neither the child nor cradle having the least sign of any fire or other hurt. It was never known whose child it was, so that one of the parish kept it for a memorial."

The Plague was a dread chastisement, but a 50 per cent. dividend was paid! The Great Fire also found the Company in fortune: it cost them but £749 9s. 3d., and this may be taken to include such charges as the monies paid for watchmen; 3s. 6d. "to the red coates that prest carts to carry goods from Leadenhall to the Blewhowse"; 12s. "to six men that pumpt all day"; and 3s. "given the men to drink that were at the pumpe and the weomen that sweept the kinnell."

From that time, fire was a constant bugbear and the Company kept both eyes open. An entry in its minutes of Jan. 3, 1722, is: "It being represented to the Court that some youths and others in Leadenhall Market have made it a practice in sport to catch

• "The East India House: Its History and Associations." By William Foster, C.I.E. With Thirty-Seven Illustrations. (John Lane; The Bodley Head; 128, 6d, net.)

THE CUP FINAL RAILWAY DISASTER: COLLISION IN A LONDON TUNNEL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FARRINGDON PHOTO. Co., AITKEN, L.N.A. AND TOPICAL.



AFTER THE ACCIDENT IN WHICH FOUR MEN FROM COVENTRY WERE KILLED AND SOME FIFTY PEOPLE INJURED: STRETCHER CASES REMOVED FROM THE TUNNEL NEAR EUSTON.



RESCUED AFTER BEING PINNED UNDER WRECKAGE FOR FIVE HOURS: DRIVER ADAMS (OF THE ELECTRIC TRAIN), WHO DISPLAYED GREAT FORTITUDE, BEING WHEELED AWAY IN AN AMBULANCE.



SHOWING PHOTOGRAPHS INTACT ON THE SIDE OF A SHATTERED CARRIAGE, IN THE REAR COACH OF THE CUP TIE "SPECIAL" FROM COVENTRY, AND (LEFT) THE MOTOR OF THE ELECTRIC TRAIN FROM WATFORD, WHICH RAN INTO IT: A SCENE OF WRECKAGE.

HE day of the Cup Final, April 26, was marred by a terrible railway accident in which many excursionists travelling from Coventry to see the match were involved. The excursion train from Coventry was waiting in the tunnel between Chalk Farm station and Euston, owing to adverse signals, when an electric train from Watford crashed into it from behind. Both the rear coach of the Coventry "special" and the front part of the electric train were telescoped, but the casualties occurred chiefly in the former, which was packed with passengers. Three of them were killed outright-Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, Mr. Samuel Ives, and Mr. James Gray-and another, Mr. William Dix, died in hospital after an operation. All four were from Coventry, as also were most of the injured, numbering about fifty, and the news cast a gloom over that city. The horror of the scene was enhanced, and the work of rescue made more difficult, by



THE TRAIN THAT SUFFERED CHIEFLY IN THE COLLISION; THE COVENTRY "SPECIAL," WHICH WAS PACKED WITH EXCURSIONISTS FOR THE F.A. CUP FINAL AT WEMBLEY—SHOWING WRECKAGE.

Continued.]

the fact that the collision occurred in a tunnel, also by the danger from "live" rails and the risk of fire. The electric rail, however, was quickly deadened, and happily no fire broke out. Extinguishers were at hand, and ambulances were soon on the spot, the uninjured passengers joining in the work. All the injured were rapidly removed to hospital, except one, the driver of the electric train, an elderly man named Adams, who was pinned under heavy metalwork. It took five hours to extricate him, and he displayed remarkable fortitude and calmness during the ordeal, directing the efforts of his rescuers. He was eventually taken to the London Temperance Hospital, where an enquiry was received from the King as to his condition and that of other victims. Cases were also received by University. College Hospital, the Middlesex, the Royal Free, and the Royal Northern Hospitals.

A DRAMATIC CUP FINAL BEFORE 105,000 PEOPLE AT WEMBLEY:

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT



THE FIRST GOAL OF THE MATCH KICKED ONLY EIGHT MINUTES BEFORE THE END: NEWCASTLE UNITED'S CENTRE-FORWARD, HARRIS (IN STRIPED JERSEY, SECOND FROM LEFT), JUST AFTER PUTTING IN HIS SUCCESSFUL SHOT AFTER A FINE PIECE OF COMBINATION.



WITH THE HUGE CROWD OF 105,000 SPECTATORS DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS BY THE NEW PARTITIONS, AND BARRED FROM THE FIELD FOR THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP, PLAYED IN THE

The F.A. Cup Final, the great event of the year in Association football, was played in the Stadium at Wembley on Saturday, April 26, between Newcastle United and Aston Villa. Up to nearly the end of the match neither side had scored, but within the last ten minutes two brilliant goals were kicked for Newcastle United in quick succession, by Harris and Seymour respectively. Newcastle United thus won by two goals to nil. The Duke of York, who was present, shook hands with both teams before the match, and alterwards handed the Cup to the victors. The total number of spectators was officially given

TWO SPECTACULAR GOALS IN THE LAST TEN MINUTES.

AND GENERAL, AND C.N.



A TREMENDOUS SHOT BY SEYMOUR (ON THE EXTREME LEFT), FROM A DISTANCE OF 25 YARDS, WHICH TOOK THE ASTON VILLA GOALKEEPER (JACKSON) BY SURPRISE: THE SECOND OF THE TWO GOALS THAT GAVE VICTORY TO NEWCASTLE UNITED.



BY A SOLID WALL CONSTRUCTED SINCE LAST YEAR TO PREVENT A RECURRENCE OF DISORDER: A PANORAMA OF THE MATCH STADIUM AT WEMBLEY BEFORE THE DUKE OF YORK.

as 105,000, but there was no repetition of the disorders of last year, as the arrangements had been thoroughly reorganised; lateral partitions had been constructed to divide the tiers into sections, and a solid containing wall had been built at the foot all round the Stadium, to prevent the crowd from encroaching on the field of play. After the finish the whole Stadium was cleared of its occupants within a few minutes. In our photographs the Newcastle United players are the distributed by their striped interest, and the Aston Villa men by nilain interests.

"HARO! HARO! À L'AIDE, MON PRINCE! ON ME FAIT TORT": A NORMAN SURVIVAL IN GUERNSEY LAW.



KNEELING TO REPEAT THE FORMULA AND RECITE THE LORD'S PRAYER IN FRENCH: A

A leading barrister of Guernsey, Mr. H. C. Ninnim. explaining this remarkably interesting picture, writes: "The 'Clameur de Haro' has its origin from Rou, or Roilo, the first Duke of Normandy. The formula used is as follows: 'Haro'! Haro'! Ala' ide, mon Prince: on me fait tort." (Help, my Prince! One does me wrong). The appellant must kneel on at least one knee when the appeals is made, and then, before rising, must recite the Lord's Prayer in French, in the presence of two witnesses. This 'Clameur de Haro' was a prayer for the Prince's aid against anyone who wished to take possession of the property of someone else, or cause damage thereto. It was a means of keeping in one's possession what was attacked, and of defending it against the violence of the stronger. When the appeal is made to Haro, the attacking party must cause his enterprize, and, if he does not do so, it is a 'contempt,'

GUERNSEY FARMER STOPS THE DEMOLITION OF A WALL BY "CLAMEUR DE HARO."

for which he must be condemned to a penalty towards the King, and to one night's Imprisonment in the Castle, and the 'Procureur' (Attorney-General) must repair all damage done if he has been duly informed of the same. (This, however, is never done at the present time.) The appeal cannot be made against the act of an officer of the Court in the exercise of his duty, nor against the King's order. The appeal must be made within a year and a day from the act complained of. A party making the appeal must present himself before the Bailiff, or two Jurats of the Royal Court, within twenty-four hours from the time of the appeal, and then go to the Greffe Office to register the appeal. The Court is afterwards called upon to adjudicate on the matter, either by the party making the appeal or by the other side. Several cases have come before the Court of Guernsey during the last few years."—Dowaing Copyrighed in U.S. and Cassik...]

A GREAT COLLECTION COMING UNDER THE HAMMER: TUDOR,

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF MESSRS.



r. ELIZABETHAN SILVER-GILT: (L. TO R.) A STONEWARE JUG, BY C. ESTON, 1590 (10] IN. HIGH); A MARBLE TANKARD (95-8 IN.); AND A RHODIAN FAIENCE JUG, 1586 (10) IN.).



SILVER : (L. TO R.) BEAKER OF ROCK-CRYSTAL FRENCH BURETTE



2. QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GIFT: A ROCK-CRYSTAL EWER MOUNTED WITH SILVER-GILT, 1565 (91 IN. HIGH).



6. BELIEVED TO HAVE BELONGED TO SIR HENRY BEDINGFIELD. KNIGHT-MARSHAL TO QUEEN MARY: A HENRY VIII. CHALICE (6 IN. HIGH) AND PATEN (51-8 IN. DIAM.), WITH LONDON HALL-MARK OF 1518.



7. INSCRIBED AS MADE IN 1494 FOR THOMAS BURKE, OF DONEGAL: AN IRISH CHALICE (81 IN. HIGH).

The sale of the magnificent collection of old silver formed by the first Lord Swaythling, to take place at Christie's on May 6 and 7, will be one of the most important held in London for a long time. The greater part of the collection has for many years been exhibited on loan at the Victoria and Albert Museum. Many of the pieces possess great historic Interest. Thus, the Elizabethan ewer and cover (No. 2 above) was given by Queen Elizabeth to John. Lord Erskine, twenty-second Earl of Mar (Regent of Scotland in 1871), for the baptism of one of his children, about the time of the Coronation of James VI. of Scotland, in 1567. The Regent's son gave it to his second wife, Lady Marie Stewart, the King's cousin, and she left it to her son, Sir Charles Erskine of Bandeath and Alva, from whose descendants it was purchased at Christie's in 1904. The Henry VIII. chalice and paten (No. 6) probably belonged to Sir Henry Bedingfield, Knight, of Oxburgh, Norfolk, one of the first to declare for Oueen Mary on the death of Edward VI. He was

STUART, AND FOREIGN WORK AMONG THE SWAYTHLING SILVER.

CHRISTIE, MANSON AND WOODS





2. LIKE ONE DATED 1664 AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE: COMMONWEALTH SALT-CELLAR, 1656 (47-8 IN. HIGH).

4. A FIFTEENTH-CENTURY SILVER-GILT COTHIC CUP (16) IN. HIGH), PROBABLY MADE FOR SIR JOHN RODNEY; AND (RIGHT) A QUEEN MARY TANKARD, 1556 (6 IN.) THAT BELONGED TO AN ARCHDEACON OF OXFORD.

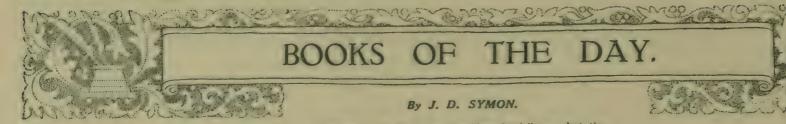


A JAMES I. STANDING CUP AND COVER (18] IN. HIGH).



9. ENGRAVED IN LARGE COTHIC LETTERS, "SOLI DEC HONOR ET GLORIA" (TO GOD ALONE HONOUR AND GLORY): A SILVER-CILT FONT-SHAPED TUDOR CUP (3| IM. HIGH) WITH LONDON HALL-MARK FOR 1500.

Knight-Marshal of her army, Captain of the Guards, and Governor of the Tower of London. The chalice and paten descended to his namesake, Sir Henry Bedingfield, Bt., of Oxburgh Hall, and were bought at Christie's in 1905. The ostrich egg cup (No. 8), one of the finest pieces of the James I. period in the collection, bears the following quaint inscription engraved on the lip of the bowl: "This Cupp was given to Mr. John Stopes, our Parsonns Senne, by the Parishioners of the Parish of St. Mary Magdalens In or neere Olde Fishstreete, London, for his painestakinge with us by his often preaching with us, hoping that he will so friendly accept it as we most franckly and willing meane it. The first days of January, 1623." On one side of the banner held by the figure of Minerya at the top are the words: "The 4 of October, 1577, Mr. James Stopes came to be of Parson." On the other side (seen in the photograph) is a figure of the Magdaler



NE of the most interesting of the newer books recalls a note that fell to be made upon this page some little time ago. It was a note of correction, not perhaps a frequent occurrence here, but one should not boast. Possibly in the stream of verbiage that one is compelled to pour forth week by week, and deliver to the printer on an appointed day, more errors occur than one discovers. If that is so, then my readers are all too indulgent, for a letter of admonition is of rare receipt. Such notes, however, are always welcome, for I would not, if blameworthy, sit unreproved.

When a slip does occur, it is usually a case for confession in Dr. Johnson's famous phrase—"Stark insensibility, Sir," with perhaps "insensibility" altered to "ignorance." In the instance more immediately in my memory, the latter word fitted the case exactly. It was an example of criticism on insufficient grounds, and yet I had consulted authorities before I made it. But quis I had consulted authorities before I made it. But quis custodict custodes ipsos? The phrase is doubly appropriate, for the whole question had to do with the Brigade of Guards. In a novel of the war, in many ways the ablest and most convincing of all the war-novels, a junior officer was spoken of as an "Ensign." This led me (an ignorant civilian) to ask (there was no censure in my note) whether such a rank now existed in the British Army. A standard book of reference told me that Ensigns were abolished in 1871. But every rule has its exception, and here the rule of the exception holds good.

A few days after the article appeared, there came to A few days after the article appeared, there came to my hands a very courteous letter from the author of the novel, a Guards officer, to say that in the Guards the title of Ensign is still used. I made due submission in print, and filed the letter as a most interesting autograph, for it bore the signature of Wilfrid Ewart, from whom the world looked for great things yet to be in fiction. Not long afterwards it was announced that Mr. Ewart was about to make a tour in Mexico with Mr. Stephen Graham—news that aroused the liveliest expectations of another conjoint travel-book in the vein of that delightful work which Mr. Graham wrote after his tour in the West with which Mr. Graham wrote after his tour in the West with Mr. Vachel Lindsay. It is a book of conversations—
"Tramping with a Poet in the Rockies." Mr. Graham was the actual writer, but he heard Poet Vachel his eatechism by the camp fire and set down the answers. With a change of catechumen, it seemed that the new work would be a job in discourse talks its forwards. work would be as rich in discursive talk as its forerunner.

But it was not to be. On an evening in January 1923, the newspaper told us that Wilfrid Ewart had been acci-dentally shot at Mexico City on Old Year's Night, 1922. The news led everyone who understood its full significance to "consider" (as Sir Walter Scott said of another brilliant man fallen), "the quantity of genius of which Britain was prematurely deprived." "Revelation," Ewart's admirable novel, was to have no successor; Graham was to write few pleasant interludes of talk and travel with his friend; but Ewart was not to miss his literary memorial. Although, directly, it is but a dedication, the whole book so dedicated is his monument, for it is the record of the tour he was fated not to finish. So far, he accompanied Mr. Graham. Together they had seen the Seven Cities of Cibola, and the famous Shaleco dance at the "centre of the Earth." Thence Mr. and Mrs. Graham rode with Ewart to Jemez and on to Mexico City, where fate overtook him.

Before Ewart joined the party, Mr. Graham had made "The Columbus Journey." He sailed from Cadiz on a Spanish ship, "and the voyage we were making was the voyage Columbus made, seeking a new way to India, and coming upon the Indies." They were fifteen days out—
"a beautiful voyage, so serene, with blue skies every day, and a just waving sea and a breeze behind the boat that wafts our smoke ahead of it. It is delicious to sit up on the nose of the boat and be a Columbus now. . . . Each still night we seem to pass through something, as it Each still night we seem to pass through something, as it were, through mists and veils which are hiding something new." Mr. Graham's description is as true as it is entrancing, as everyone will agree who has sailed those waters on a slow boat in fair weather. I am not sure that I have been quite so far South (he gives no bearings), but something I know of that Atlantic magic in the latitude of the Azores, down to which a ship I remember was steered far out of her usual course by a prudent skipper who had the fate of the *Titanic*, scarcely a fortnight earlier, before his eyes, and sought to avoid all hazard of ice.

If you begin Mr. Graham's " In QUEST OF ELDORADO" (Macmillan; 12s.), you will not, I promise you, lay it down before the last page is turned. If he is delightful on the high seas, he is not less charming when he has made his landfall and visits the islands and the mainland. It is on no purely material errand that he takes us in quest of Eldorado, but to a spiritual treasure house. For more than one reason, we read this book with the lines of Edgar Allan Poe lingering in our thought-

> "Over the Mountains Of the Moon,
> Down the Valley of the Shadow.
> Ride, boldly ride,"
> The shade replied...
> "If you seek for hidorado!"

This is a day, or a night (for lately many preoccupations have made the usual hours for task-writing all too short, and I am burning the midnight, or rather, the small-hours oil), a night on which the books run, fortunately, in companionable groups. One of these volumes has, I know, been reviewed already, on April 5, by my

colleague, "E. H. G.," on the "Best Book" page, but the subject of this article warrants a return, and—there are excellent precedents. From Mr. Graham's chapter of adventurous history, ancient and modern, it is a happy of adventurous history, ancient and modern, it is a happy and appropriate transition to the other volume, as original as it is welcome, by the Last of the Conquistadors. He is still with us, happily, and, if his exploits are literary rather than martial and buccaneering, the spirit of the soldier of fortune vibrates in all his pages. Again our author is a gallant Graham, hight Cunninghame, R. B., who has followed up his "Conquest of New Granada," which gave me inexhaustible enjoyment not long ago (enjoyment duly acknowledged on this page), with "The Conquest of the River Plate" (Heinemann; 155.). That book was justly compared with Prescott, but it had individual qualities that lift it far above any charge of individual qualities that lift it far above any charge of mere imitation, and here, again, is another chapter of conquest, new and thrilling and more difficult to write than perhaps any chapter of South American history, because the records are scantier, even almost non-existent.

The tale of Mexico, in New Granada and Peru, was told by rough soldiers with the incomparable literary touch of Bernal Diaz del Castillo or Pedro Cieza de Léon, whose very name's are literature. "Cortez himself wrote well and like a scholar." Quesada (the Granada

BOOKS MOST IN DEMAND AT THE LIBRARY.

FICTION.

"ANCIENT FIRES."

By I. A. R. Wylie.

"NEITHER DO I CONDEMN THEE."

By Andrew Sontar. "THE PERILOUS LOVERS." By John Oxenham.

"POIROT INVESTIGATES." By Agatha Christie.

(John Lane.) "SECOND WIFE." (Thornton Butterworth.)

By Lilian Arnold.

"SO BIG."

By Edna Ferber.

(Heinemann.) "TO-MORROW AND TO-MORROW." (Thornton Butterworth.) By Stephen McKenna.

"WOMAN TO WOMAN." By Michael Morton and (Hutchinson.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

"MEMORIES AND FRIENDS." By A. C. Benson. John Murray.

"THE DRAMA OF THE LAW." By His Honour Judge Edward Abbott Parry. (Fisher Unwin.)

"SEVENTY-TWO YEARS AT THE BAR."

(Macmillan.) By Ernest Bowen-Rowlands.

"TALES OF TIRAH AND LESSER TIBET." (Hodder and Stoughton.) By Mrs. L. A. Starr.

In order to give our readers some guide to the popular books of the moment, we have arranged for the Manager of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's Library Department to supply us each week with a list of the works most in demand at that library.

hero—you remember his river expedition by night, which becomes in Mr. Cunninghame Grahame's hand a veritable idyll), Quesada was an author of repute. Nor do these end the list of writers who "chronicled in good Spanish all that they saw and did." But "all this was wanting in the history of the conquest of the River Plate." The only record by an eye-witness was written by an illiterate German soldier in his own tongue, one Hulderico Schmidel, whose name, if you would get it right, is an adventure. Likewise his birthplace, not Strasburg (Estrasburgo in one edition), but Straubing in Bavaria, requires much minutiæ of the footnote to set all in order. He never got good Spanish, and his place-names are full of traps for the unwary and mystification for the learned; but for all that "he is the one writer who saw all that he wrote about." A good man, it appears, and the chief authority, and in the main to be trusted.

With Schmidel for guide, and much reinforcement from his own stores of knowledge, Mr. Cunninghame Graham has woven his new romance that is yet solid and warrantable history. Good wine needs no bush. The prosing reviewer who stands between the reader and this work deserves the worst tortures of the Inquisition. The best the public crier of books can do is to make it known, and to say in the old monastic tag: "Tolle, lege." (Take up and read.) I can answer for it that none who do so will be disappointed.

Apropos of this subject, there has lately appeared a novel, very readable and agreeable, under the sonorous title "Conquistador," by Katherine Fullerton Gerould (Harrap; 7s. 6d.), which makes a pleasant foil to these books of travel and history combined. It is not, however, a story of the age of the Conquistadors, but of their successors, and of the survival of their spirit into the present day. The plot hinges on the antagonism of Latin-American customs and traditions to those of a Briton born, and when it is hinted that the imbroglio is somewhat matri-monial, little more need be said to stimulate curiosity. It may not be a novel of the first flight, but it is well worth

Another history of an adventure has to do, first of all, with a Briton, and next with the modern representatives, not of the Latins, but of the Greeks. This book should by rights have been noticed a fortnight ago, but it did not come into my hands until that week's page and its successor (owing to Easter holiday arrangements, which antedate the usual times of going to press) were already in type. Consequently one had to fob the book off with a mere mention of its announcement by the publisher. These snags are inevitable at the great Church and St. Lubbock festivals. At last, however, it is possible to repair the gap, more or less, although the right place for any remarks was the Byron centenary article of April 19.

The book is Mr. Harold Spender's "Byron and Greece" (Murray; 15s.). Mr. Spender has collected all the passages of Byron's prose and verse relating to Greece a useful compendium and a valuable service to students of this particular aspect of the poet. It was a work that required to be done, and has been done with great thoroughness. There is new material from Mr. Murray's archives, including an authoritative account of the burning of Byron's Memoirs. The notes to the text are copious and illuminating. illuminating.

One or two considerations make me long to hold, at comfortable leisure, a Platonic dialogue with Mr. Spender on the question of Byron as a Grecian. Too often it is taken for granted that Byron was moved by a pure enthusiasm for Classical Antiquity in his espousal of the Creak course and his interest in things. Creak on This it Greek cause and his interest in things Grecian. This, it may be submitted, is open to debate, and Mr. Spender evidently has the point in mind; but I should have liked to find in the book some analysis of Byron's Greek scholarship-a subject that has always moved my curiosity.

It is a point which would bear further elucidation, and it would have fallen into the scheme of this book very appro-priately. To say that "the theme of Greece became for Byron, as well as for Shelley, the vehicle of a higher soul," and that "he followed the gleam," may be true, doubtless is true, but it leaves us somewhat in the dark as to what precisely was" the gleam "—the concept of Greece that so moved the poet. It was certainly not the same as Shelley's by a very long interval. Was it the concept of the accomplished scholar, the man inspired with the classical ideal, or merely the concept of a man who knew a great deal about Greece and mingled his knowledge with a large share of romanticism, into which many other elements entered? Perhaps in a future edition Mr. Spender will discuss this at greater length.

One more note, and I promise to leave this everintriguing poet out of the weekly bill until Mr. Desmond McCarthy's new biography appears, when duty will make a further word imperative. Mr. Spender follows ancient tradition in considering "The Isles of Greece" apart from its context; but one is tempted to wonder whether that is altogether an advantage. As an isolated strain of patriotism, to be sure, it can very well stand by itself; but there is not a little to be gained by remembering the scene in which it was sung and the personality of its composer-not Byron, but the hireling poet at Haidee's revel. With that in mind, one catches points otherwise lost or obscure, and the continuity of Byron's inspiration all through his epic becomes apparent. He was often less desultory than he himself believed. It is comforting, bythe-bye, to see that the quotation of the Romaic in "I enter thy garden of roses" follows Mr. Coleridge's edition, in which it was first rescued from the unholy orthographical mutiny that had pursued it through all previous editions.

The story, in part, of a more recent soldier of fortune, a patriot who seemed at first to fail in his efforts for his adopted country, but finally, by his enlightened action and his wise policy of conciliation, brought his cause to a happy issue, will be found in "GENERAL BOTHA," by Earl Buxton (Murray; 125.). It is a book that will attract not only those who are interested in South African affairs, but also every reader who cares for the well-told table. Lord Buxton has not attempted a formed biography. tale. Lord Buxton has not attempted a formal biography. He is content to give an account of the Botha whom he knew intimately from the outbreak of the Great War to the General's death in August 1919. But, although that is the main period covered by this personal record, the writer includes a sketch of Louis Botha's earlier career, without which his later years cannot be understood or appreciated.

Botha, born a British subject in 1862, at Greytown, Natal, was of Huguenot ancestry. When he was five years old his family migrated to Vrede, in the Orange Free State, where he was bred to the life of a high-yeld farmer. When he was nineteen he became a citizen of the Transvaal, in the politics of which he was to take so prominent a hand. In the South African War he made his mark at once as a soldier. After the peace of Vereeniging, he kept out of politics for five years, but worked quietly for the new part which he believed the Boer people were yet to play. His later history is known in outline to all men. Here it is set down in vivid detail by the intimate hand of a friend. In addition to a picturesque chapter of biography, Lord Buxton has given us a valuable subsidi-ary history of the South African phase of the Great War.

CAUSED BY A ZEPPELIN BOMB? THE SUBSIDENCE OF WATERLOO BRIDGE.

. Photographs by Sport and General, "Daily Mail" Photo-Illustrations Co., and Central Press.



1. THE DIP (PARTLY HIDDEN BY PEDESTRIANS) IN THE PAVEMENT AND PARAPET: A VIEW TOWARDS THE SURREY SIDE, SHOWING THE ENCLOSURE FOR WORKMEN.



2. TO BE REBUILT BY THE L.C.C. AT A COST OF £1,000,000 (INCLUDING THE TEMPORARY BRIDGE): THE SAME VIEW AS IN NO. 1, SHOWING THE "DIP."



3. WORK DURING WHICH A DERRICK FELL INTO THE RIVER: A PILE-DRIVING BARGE WITH A PILE READY.



4. SHOWING THE "DIP" ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE TO THAT IN NOS. 1 AND 2: ANOTHER VIEW OF THE BRIDGE.



5. SHOWING THE WEIGHT DROPPED ON TO A PILE TO DRIVE IT IN: MEN AT WORK ON A DERRICK.



6. EFFECTS OF THE SUBSIDENCE OF WATERLOO BRIDGE:
A CRACK IN THE PARAPET.



7. ANOTHER OF THE GAPS IN THE MASONRY CAUSED BY THE SUBSIDENCE: A CRACK IN THE PARAPET.



8. EFFECTS OF THE SUBSIDENCE OF WATERLOO BRIDGE:
A GAP BENEATH THE TOP OF THE PARAPET.

The London County Council recently adopted the scheme of the Improvements Committee for the reconstruction and widening of Waterloo Bridge, in a style to preserve the character of Rennie's work, and for the building of a temporary bridge to be used till the work is completed. The sum of £1,000,000 was voted for the execution of the scheme. A new theory of the cause of the subsidence has since been put forward. On April 24 divers reported a large crack at the base of the pier affected, and it was suggested that this crack may have been caused by a bomb which narrowly missed the bridge and exploded in the river

during a Zeppelin raid in 1917. Preliminary work on the temporary bridge has been begun, but it was stated that the L.C.C. did not at present intend to close Waterloo Bridge, as it was quite capable of bearing the usual volume of traffic until the substitute is ready. Maintenance gangs are at work on the bridge night and day, with an inspector from the Engineering Department always on duty. On April 21 some of the stonework of the pier fell into the river, and another mishap occurred on the 25th, when a barge with pile-driving apparatus collided with the bridge and its derrick fell overboard Into the water.



The Morld of the Theatre.



FRENCH AND ENGLISH PLAYGOING: A CONTRAST IN MOODS.

SPENDING a little while in France, I have again been struck by the great difference between our audiences and those of our neighbours.

Our people go to the theatre in a calm, business-like way, without any outward signs of excitement, without undue haste, with a great sense of order and first-come-first-served. Once inside, they settle down quietly, except when on a first night there are great expectations. There is no tussle with the programmegirls, no argument as to seating—all is in apple-pie

order. Coming late is bad form, and generally punished with silent contempt; very rarely the pittites "strafe" with a " tuttut" or the loud breathing of disapproval. Enthusiasm awakens during the progress of the play. A brave speech, a fine exit, elicits a round of applause, regardless of the fact that it halts the action and spoils the atmosphere. Generally applause at the end of an act, and particularly at the end of a play, is in excess of merit. A Continental critic once aptly said that if one believed in the value of applause one would go away with the idea that nearly every day a new masterpiece is born, or that an actor has risen to greater fame. To-morrow all may be forgotten, but the evening itself marks a high tide of approval. The same critic remarked incidentally that he could not understand why a kiss sometimes earned undue hilarity, or why there was restlessness in the house when too much was made of "mother" and protestations of filial

affection. To understand these things you must be familiar with the British characterits shyness where manifestations of love are concerned; its sense of individual independence, or the modern relations between parents and children. The British do not object to kissing on the stage-in fact, they like it; nor do they object to the worship of the maternal spirit. It all depends on circumstances - on the " placing " of it: our sense of humour is always lying in ambush, ready to be tickled and to seek outlet. To the French, both the lovers' kiss and "ma mère" are sacred things-the kiss so sacred that it is differentiated between a kiss on the mouth (which means everything) and the kiss on the cheek (the accolade) which is nothing more than a handshake or a pat' on the back. But "ma mère" hushes the French audience into silence-scenes between on the screen, readily produce a tear. As Napoleon,

himself very fond of his mother, once said to Talma in one of his dressing-room chats with the great tragedian: "A real Frenchman respects but two words—'Mere' and "Mort." Whereupon Talma, perfect courtier and diplomatist, gracefully added: "et Napoléon." Of course the Emperor smiled; but in his own dictum there was much truth—the cult of motherhood and of the dead has, if anything, grown since the war mowed away the flower of manhood. By the way, in a little village of some eight hundred souls (Castelar), I saw a tablet containing the names of fallen heroes, and among the twenty-eight there were nine of one family and seven of another!

But to return to the living. As mentioned before, the English go to the theatre in a business-like way; of the French I would say that going to the theatre is a "business"—the business of life in a sense, for the theatre is part of life in France, but also the business of labour. The people are all excitement before they enter; they become almost ecstatic at the box-office. Everybody is in a hurry; everybody pushes somebody else; the file is unknown; the crush is a sport, and place aux dames is but rarely

your place all at once; there is the formality of comparing your ticket with a plan in her hands—it takes time—and on Sundays in the smaller theatres there is often some confusion; somebody has taken your seat; sparring and sparkling words! At last, tout s'arrange—there remains the question of a programme, of a foot-stool, of oranges, chocolates and dragtes flourished under your nose by another damsel or matron. You are all the time afraid that the curtain may go up while you deal with all these ceremonies.

But no need to worrythe hour of starting is an advertising stunt-you are lucky (or unlucky as the case may be) if the curtain rises only fifteen minutes after the scheduled time. Meanwhile the noise and cackle around you is often deafening; the dropping of seats is alternated with the stamping of impatient feet—a pair at first, then a dozen, at length such a "stampede" that behind the curtain a bell begins to tinkle and at last the first of the three thuds is greeted with an immense Ah!" of relief.

Then comes the transformation. As soon as the curtain is up, those who have arrived are wrapt in attentive silence. comers may disturb but cannot deflect rapt interest. The play is on-the audience is transported into a new world. Nothing dis-turbs the stillness. Until the curtain falls there is no outward sign of appreciation-but the silence is eloquent. When the act is over, the connoisseur of audiences knows exactly how the wind blows. He reads the temperature of an audience as he reads his thermometer. There is no organisation of callsan invidious thing all too often-as in our theatres. The reward is distributed all round, not single-handed.

In France, more than in England, the entr'acte is the trial of the play to the players. Our people indulge after the curtain's fall in brief exclamations of approval or depreciation. The average French playgoer, unless he is merely of the digestive order or a bon bourgeois out for the. day, shuns such commonplaces. He is truly critical; he expresses blame or praise in analytical discussions. and not until he (or she) has delivered a kind of rhapsodical oration pro or con. does he wind up with "Superbe," which tower of praise, or " Moche," which puts the lid on everything—a brief summarising verdict after a reasoned of the performance there are no lengthy demonstrations, no unnecessary



THE NEW GRAND OPERA SEASON AT COVENT GARDEN: SOME OF THE FAMOUS SINGERS ENGAGED.

The Grand Opera season at Covent Garden is to begin on Monday, May 5, and continue till July 26. The programme for the first two weeks, excepting two performances of Strauss's "Salome," is devoted entirely to Wagner. As our musical critic noted in our last issue, "a number of leading foreign singers have been engaged, and in the list of artists for the Wagner operas, Miss Florence Austral and Miss May Busby stand out as the only two British names."

respected. And what an affair it is to get the ticket! The box-office keeper is always overwhelmed; he says that his head reels; he scribbles and he searches and he calculates. It is part and parcel of the administration. At last, after much ado, pushing, discussing the merit of the seat, counting of money, the ticket is duly conquered. Now comes the cloakroom: another little upheaval; you don't get served in a "jiffy"; they count your wearing apparel; they strap it up with a numbered string; they hand you a token, and with much trouble you extricate yourself from the throng—to fall into the hands of the ouvreuse. That relic of the past does not find

speeches; there are other things to look after: a renewed push and crush at the cloak-room, the wrangle to get out, the haste to get home. For it is now well after midnight; we have been four hours and more in the theatre, and spent two of them—or a little less—to feed the "buffet" in the interminable entr'acte.

Yes, it is a business to go to the theatre in France compared with our easy traffic between eight or eight-thirty and eleven. But then, to us, going to the play is a pastime; to the French it is a rite as ingrained in life as a daybreak Mass after the week's toil.

A MODERN MASTER FOR THE NATION: THE NEW CHANTREY PURCHASE.

BY PERMISSION OF THE ARTIST, PROFESSOR WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN. (ARTIST'S COPYRIGHT STRICTLY RESERVED.)



BOUGHT BY THE ROYAL ACADEMY UNDER THE CHANTREY BEQUEST: "THE PRINCESS BADROULBADOUR,"
BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART.

This charming picture by Professor William Rothenstein, which has just been purchased for the national collections under the Chantrey Bequest, is an oil painting said to have been done in 1908. It will be on view in the exhibition of the Royal Academy opening on May 5. The subject is a group of children playing at charades, and portraying characters from the "Arabian Nights." The little "Princess Badroulbadour" and her attendants have arrayed themselves in "oriental" costumes consisting mainly of dressing-gowns borrowed from "grownups" and improvised turbans. In the background is a lacquer cabinet and part of a picture of the Nativity. Professor Rothenstein, who is already represented

at the Tate Gallery by two paintings and some drawings, has been Principal of the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, since 1920, and since 1917 has been Professor of Civic Art in the University of Sheffield. He is a Yorkshireman, having been born at Bradford in 1872 and educated at Bradford Grammar School. He studied art under Legros at the Slade School and afterwards in Paris. Examples of his work are in many public galleries at home and abroad, including the British Museum, the Luxembourg, Paris, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and the National Gallery at Melbourne. Among his publications are "Oxford Characters," "A Life of Goya," and several series of "Portraits."

WORLD OF WOMEN

Sprays of gaily embroidered flowers decorate this simple frock of white bouclette, overchecked in blue and black. Sketched at Harvey Nichols', Knightsbridge, S.W. (See page 806.)

WELL done, our King's only daughter and Viscount Lascelles! The first hospitality for the vanguard of our representative visitors from overseas to the British Empire Exhibition was offered by them in their historical and beautiful London home. They can be quite sure that accounts of it are speeding on their way to the King's far-flung Dominions, bringing them in sympathy and kinship nearer and nearer to us. I am told that nothing struck the guests at this reception so much as its air of friendliness. There were other members of the Royal Family present, and all of them mingled with the guests and talked with them of their own and the Mother Country. Chesterfield House is a delightful interior. The hall is hung with one or two beautiful paintings of Scriptural subjects; the fine stairway is of white marble, with a wroughtiron balustrade and mahogany hand-rail. The diningroom is virtually a picture-gallery. The ball-room is ivory and gold; and the drawing-rooms are done in different colours, and are all beautiful. Lord Lascelles is a charming host, and all went splendidly. son of the house was at Windsor Castle with his grandparents. He will spend most of the summer at Goldsborough Hall, and his parents will be there off and on.

Miss Patricia Edwina Victoria Mountbatten made a very successful début at her christening. Beyond a cheery crow or two, she offered no remark. She has a crop of curly brown hair, and is a bonnie baby. Her chief godmother, Lady Patricia Ramsay, took her from her nurse and gave her to Prebendary L. J. Percival in so experienced a fashion that the ceremony itself was passed in silence by the baby, who seemed to be quite pleased to be made a little Christian. The Prince of Wales looked brown and well; when the Prebendary dropped a paper, the Prince stepped quickly forward, picked it up, and restored it to him. Few infants have been so rich in godparents. Miss P. E. V. Mountbatten has six, among them a Crown Prince-our own-and a Crown Princess-her aunt-of Sweden. The six were very good to look at. At the left side of the chancel, the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Brecknock, and the Countess of Brecknock, who was substitute for the Crown Princess of Sweden; at the right side, Lady Patricia Ramsay, Lady Margaret Lindsay, and Miss Mary Ashley, her aunt, who is a débutante this season. There were good looks on every side too-the baby's parents, Mrs. Jenkins, her grandmother, Prince Andrew of Greece and two of his daughters, the Marquess and Marchioness of Milford Haven, and Count Torby. The little Christian started her career in a goodly

company, and will follow their example, no doubt, in the desirable way of good looks as an index to good ways.

I have in America a most kind correspondent whose name I do not know and who knows me only as "A. E. L." I have received from her-she must be one of us, I am sure—a cutting about the bride of the Hon. John F. Amherst, son of Lord William Cecil and of his late wife, who was Baroness Amherst of Hackney in her own right. This states that if the bride does not reside in the United States she loses the Vanderbilt properties at Biltmore and a generous slice of the fortune left by her parent, estimated at fifty million dollars. Doubtless it will be no hardship



Two attractive overblouses from Harvey Nichols. The one above is of white crêpe-de-Chine embroidered in scarlet, and the second of printed artificial silk bound with suède. (See page 806.)

to her to live in her own country, and her husband will feel it none to live there with her. They are not, apparently, debarred from visiting by the terms of the will. Once the Amhersts were quite wealthy people, but lost their fortune through some financial crash-I have forgotten what-but through no fault of theirs. They behaved in most plucky, honourable, and exemplary manner. The first Lady Amherst was a skilled carpenter and joiner, and worked a lathe with fine skill. There were no sons, but each of her daughters learned a trade. One was a bootmaker, another a turner; I don't remember a plumber, but one—the Hon. Lady Cecil—took gardening as trade. She has written charmingly about it, and was the first woman to be admitted a member of the Honourable Company of Gardeners. That was a long time ago, and doubtless there have been others since. From her picture in the paper so kindly sent to me, Cornelia Vanderbilt, the new bride in the Amherst family, is handsome, dignified, and looks as if she would know her own mind and take her own way.

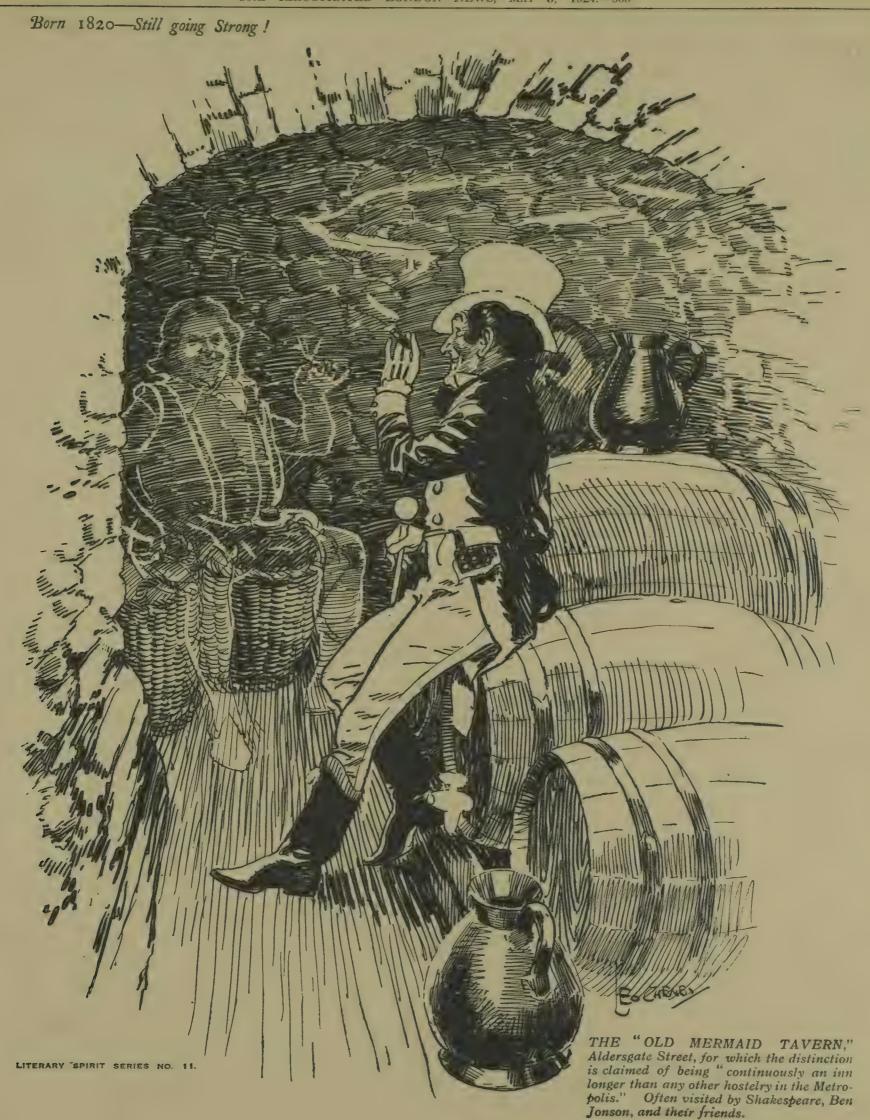
Easter minds were made up as to holidays by the lovely weather, and, as ever with us islanders, there was a rush for the sea. North, south, east, or west, always the sea. Britons have the love of it in their natures, and it was in complacent and amiable mood this Easter, at least off the Devon and Dorset coasts. where in sun-warmed days and moonlit nights it looked entrancing. The old-world town of Lyme

Regis, with its protecting Cobb of many centuries' standing, its bay with its queer mixture of style in buildings, is a fascinating place in which to read "Persuasion," and look at the house in which Jane Austen wrote it. Bursting with pride it may be-its front looks very bulgy. It is called "Wings," and they would be useful adjuncts to get up the many steps by which it is approached.

A visit of great interest in West Dorset is to the Swannery at Abbotsbury, which has been in the possession of the Strangways family since the days of good Queen Bess, and belongs now to its head, Lord Ilchester. People seldom have opportunity for intimate acquaintance with swans, which are shy birds. It is therefore a novel experience to visit them when they are domestically occupied in sitting on their huge nests, placed within a few yards of each other, and made of dry reeds and odds and ends of things that Mr. Swan picks up. Foundations of nests are supplied to them, and they do the rest, bringing fresh building material all through the time of sitting. Mr. Swan is a very fussy, busy person while Mrs. Swan sits. Also he is very gallant, for when his lady goes for a walk and a swim, and apparently stands on her head to feed on the grass which grows in profusion in the brackish water of the lake-like enclosure made by Chesil Beach, he sits on the eggs-from four to eight of them. He turns them very carefully with his strong yellow beak, and if he also goes out-possibly to send Mrs. Swan back, if he thinks she has been away too long-he covers them up with the loose part of the nest. There are eight hundred swans now in the swannery; when the eggs are hatched there will be over a thousand cygnets. They are sold, and some are specially kept for Lord Ilchester's table. Once I encountered a cooked cygnet, and cannot say I enjoyed it. Possibly the culinary proceedings were not correct - they verily smelt to heaven !--or perhaps the cygnet was past his youth. At Lord Ilchester's table they certainly must be different!



Knitted in real tapestry cross-stitch and colourings is this slender woollen coat trimmed with clipped wool, which hails from Harvey Nichols'. (See page 806.)



Johnnie Walker: "So this was the rendezvous of the choicest spirits of the Age."

Shade of Wes! but none were so choice as you are."

Fashions and Fancies.

Summer Days.

Knitted Suits for There are few women who do not share the opinion that there is nothing more comfortable than

knitted suits and frocks, and who regret that the warm weather means laying them aside. But this year many delightfully cool knitted affairs have made their appearance, and some typical examples from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, S.W., are pictured on page 804. The frock on the left is of white bouclette, with large overchecks of blue and black, each square surrounding a posy of gaily coloured flowers. It is available for twelve guineas; and attractive models of light woollen bouclette,



Quaint loops of ribbon decorate this captivating little hat of pedal straw, which hails from Henry Heath's.

bound with artificial silk and brightened with gay woollen flowers, are four guineas only. For sports wear, warm wrap coats are, of course, essential, and the soft woollen coat knitted in real tapestry cross-stitch pictured on the same page (price fifteen guineas) is: an

tive open-work checked design are 51 guineas. Jumpers Knitted and Otherwise.

ideal tennis wrap. Three-

quarter-length woollen

coats knitted in an effec-

The over-blouse is, of course, an essential feature of the summer wardrobe, and pictured on the same page are two which may be studied at Harvey Nichols'. Printed artificial silk in artistic colourings, bound and trimmed

makes the original model on the left (price three guineas); and the second, of white crêpe-de-Chine embroidered in scarlet, has two quaint pockets in the centre and buttons tightly on the hips. It may be purchased for 79s. 6d., and pretty models in cotton crêpe, embroidered in many colours, range from £1 1s. upwards. A most attractive affair for all sports is a roomy jumper of soft white crêpellaine (price 35s. 9d.),

deep border of fleecy wool, introducing narrow coloured stripes.

Hats of Ribbon and Straw.

Every wardrobe needs one or two pretty · little summer hats which will fulfil many missions, and sketched on this page are a trio of attractive suggestions from Henry Heath, 105, Oxford St., W. They are expressed in pedal straw, trimmed

with ribbon flowers worked in effective designs, and be made in any desired colourings. occasions demanding more elaborate toilettes, there is a wide choice of fascinating models. One picture hat, with the crown of silk rose petals and the double brim of crèpe-de-Chine, has a wonderful scarf en suite, heavily fringed with drooping petals; and another has an amusing scarf of ribbon attached to the brim of the hat. Waterproof and unspottable fur felts of every shape and hue are, of course, a speciality of this firm, and are known and appreciated by every sportswoman.

A simple way of planning the summer wardrobe is to study A Book of Summer Fashions. carefully the new illustrated catalogue issued by Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore Street, W. (which will be sent gratis and post-free to all who mention the name of this paper), and to consider the many attractive possibilities it contains. There are neat jumper suits of heavy crêpe-de-Chine, pleated at the sides to allow ample fulness for sports, priced at 6½ guineas; and simple chemise-frocks in

the favourite sponge cloth, for 45s. 6d., completed with demure georgette collar, cuffs, and pockets. Perfectly tailored coat-frocks in fine repp are 7½ guineas; and 5½ guineas is the price of an attractive afternoon gown of heavy crèpe-de-Chine follows in graceful handkershipf draperies. Boudoir falling in graceful handkerchief draperies.' Boudoir wrappers of shimmering woolback satin are obtainable for 69s. 6d. in many colours; and 35s. 9d. is the price of a practical washing boudoir jacket in the same material edged with fine lace. Natur-

ally there is a wide range of bathing dresses, extending from a fascin-ating affair of taffeta with tiny picot-edged frills at each side of the long tunic, to a well-fitting woollen stockinette suit for 18s. 9d.

A Painting-Book Catalogue.

Every small denizen of the school-room and the nursery will revel in the delightful painting-book offered by Gorringes, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., in the

guise of a catalogue depicting "Fashions for Little Folk." Each page is decorated by merry gnomes and goblins as well as the small people wearing their new spring suits. There are smocked zephyr suits for 19s. 6d., and others in hair-cord for 17s. 6d.;

while outfits in real Harris linen are 28s.

Ideal wraps for tennis and motor-Novelty of the ing are the new long scarf-capes Week. of soft fleecy wool, completed with two useful pockets. They are available in several colourings for the modest sum of 8s. 6d.; and on application to this paper I shall be pleased to give the address whence they may be obtained.



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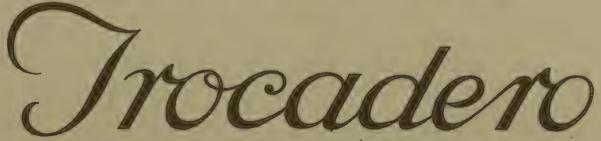


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logue, is actually encyclopædic in its scope. Over

five hundred pages of small but clear type bear

TALKING MACHINE NOTES.

GOOD NEWS.

IN 1919, a sensation was created when "His Master's Voice" Celebrity records were reduced in price, the difference on a twelve-inch record amounting to five shillings. These were, of course, singlefaced records; and the latest announcement is that

they are henceforth to be double-sided. The prices of the double-sided Red Label records, which category forms the bulk of the Celebrity series, are:-10-inch, 6s.; 12-inch, 8s. 6d. each; as against 5s. and 7s. 6d. each for the single-sided re-cords. This amounts to a big price - reduction; and in the other categories of "His Master's Voice" Celebrity records-Buff Label, White Label, etc.-the difference is even more marked.

There are a few exceptions to the new rule. Records by Patti and Clara Butt still remain single-sided, as well as perhaps half-a-dozen other records which are, apparently, "odd men out." The cut is, however, almost complete, and the "marriages" that have been arranged in coupling up the various titles seem, so far as I can judge from a first perusal of the new catalogue, to be happy ones. I was glad to see that the same artist is on both sides of the doublesided records, and that, where possible, items from the same opera are also coupled together.



WITH HER GRAND PIANO CARRIED ON THE HEADS OF FOURTEEN INDIAN WOMEN: COUNTESS HELENA MORSZTYN (WHO RECENTLY MADE HER FIRST "H.M.V." RECORDS) AT NAGPUR. Countess Helena Morsztyn made her début as a recording artist in the March list of "His Master's Voice" records. Above she is seen superintending the removal of her plano at Nagpur, Central Provinces, India. There were fourteen bearers, all women, who carried the instrument on their heads. What if one of them had stumbled!

A REMARKABLE CATALOGUE.

I have just received a copy of the 1924 edition of the General Catalogue of "His Master's Voice" records, which is issued rather later than usual, in order that the double-sided Celebrity records could be included. This is really an amazing achieve-ment of cataloguing, so complete is its system of cross-indexing. However hazy one may be as to the correct title of a song or piece, one stands phone has now reached, and the gramophonist should bespeak a copy of this super-catalogue from his dealer without delay.

MORE COMPLETE WORKS.

Both the "His Master's Voice" and the "Columbia" Companies are indulging in a perfect orgy of recording big works in their entirety, which would seem to point to the success of their previous efforts

in this direction. Certainly, the lack of such sets of records was, up to about a couple of years ago, holding back the development of the gramophone as a serious musical entertainer. Comparing music with literature, the ordinary record, even if it extend to two sides of a disc, is the "short story," a mere morsel. And, however pleasant such may be-and many are very beautiful indeed—the real music-lover can no more exist on these alone than the bookworm

can be wholly satisfied with short stories.

The recording companies have recognised this, and have now settled down to make complete recordings of the larger instrumental works a regular feature of their output. Of the Beethoven Symphonies we have already the No. 5 ("H.M.V.") and No. 8 ("Columbia"); while the Ninth, complete with Choral section, is announced for early release ("H.M.V."). to give a detailed review of this last in my next notes, as the records are not to hand at the time of writing. Modern composers are also having a good show, and the tendency seems to be in the direction of choosing works by their musical value. In short, we are now getting plenty of solid music to intermix with the single-faced examples of virtuosity

NEW RECORDS.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE."

This month we have the first batch of double-sided Celebrity records. Selma Kurz emulates Trilby (who used to sing the A flat Impromptu of Chopin),

by giving a vocal rendering of the same composer's famous Nocturne in E flat, complete with chromatic runs, turns and shakes. A remarkable performance, with which is coupled Gounod's "Serenade." Kirkby Lunn's contributions are two songs: "Love is a Dream" (Percy Pitt) and "The Heart Worships" (Holst). Although both are slow, they form an excellent contrast. Joseph Hislop sings the "Prize Song" from the "Mastersingers," and Lohengrin's Joseph Hislop sings the "Prize

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Continual.]
"Narration," in which the Knight of the Grail reveals his name, afterwards disappearing in the magic boat drawn by the Swan. The famous 'cellist, Guilhermina Suggia, makes her first records for "H.M.V." They are: "Allemande," by Senaillé, and a Spanish Dance (Vito), by Popper, both brilliantly played. Cortot has made a great contribution to recorded piano music by giving us Debussy's

'Children's Corner," complete, the fourth side of the two records having his "La Cathédrale Engloutie." These records delightful in every way. Another good piano record is Arthur de Greef's rendering of the well-Twelfth Rhapsody of known Lovers of the Russian Ballet will revel in the fine set of four double-sided records giving the complete music of Stravinsky's "Petrouchka." Albert Coates and the Royal Albert Hall Orchestra are responsible for a masterly performance.

"COLUMBIA."

This list is very strong in instrumental items. There is the complete Eighth Symphony of Beethoven, played by the London Symphony Orchestra, under Felix Weingartner. It is given without cuts, and is a welcome addition to the growing record library of these great works. To those who are unacquainted with this symphony, I would say that it is very tuneful and enjoyable, and in a brighter and more optimistic vein than much of Beethoven's better-known work. Crystal clear, too, is the complete recording of Mozart's String Quartet in C, perfectly played by the Lener String Quartet on four double-sided records. The seventh movement of

Holst's great suite, "The Planets" (this one being " Neptune, the Mystic"), is played by the L. S. O., under the bâton of the composer. Of the vocal records, Edna Thomas has the most interesting in her singing of some Negro Spirituals: "Little Wheel a-Turning in My Heart" and "Keep a-Inching Along."-STYLUS.

THE NEW MILNE COMEDY AT WYNDHAM'S.

MR. MILNE has gone back to his lighter vein in the new play he has written for Sir Gerald du Maurier, "To Have the Honour." As the title might suggest, he here pokes fun at our British love of rank and titles; round this national weakness he spins a story as flimsy as gossamer, but engaging



THE FIRST LABOUR PREMIER AND HIS DAUGHTER AS GUESTS OF THE KING AND QUEEN AT WINDSOR: THEIR MAJESTIES, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD (RIGHT) AND MISS MACDONALD (SEEN JUST BEHIND HER FATHER), WALKING TO ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL. The Prime Minister and his eldest daughter, Miss Ishbel Macdonald, spent the week-end (April 26-28) as guests of the King and Queen at Windsor Castle. Our photograph shows them walking with their Majesties to morning service at St. George's Chapel, on Sunday, April 27. The visit was memorable as being the first paid by the head of a Labour Government to the reigning Sovereign of this country.—[Photograph by Central Press.]

> and agreeable, notwithstanding its thinness and lack of movement. It begins, to be sure, with a certain flutter of excitement. Out at Wych Trentham an elderly Bohemian and his daughter have invited their neighbours to meet at dinner a Balkan Prince whose acquaintance they have made at Monte Carlo.

While he tarries, time must be filled in by talksome of Mr. Milne's sprightliest and easiest dialogue. The host wonders whether his few cigars will go round: the guests debate the way in which they should address the Prince and behave in his presence. To one of the party, however-a merry-eyed lady who gives herself out as a general's widow—the Prince, when he arrives on the scene, is no stranger; and if

you are an experienced playgoer, you take note of the looks they exchange as the first-act curtain drops. Alas and alack, things are not what they seem. Just as Mrs. Bulger, as she calls herself, is no widow, so the Prince has no drop of blood royal in him, and owns no less plebeian a name than Brown. Moreover, the lady, really his wife, gives him until noon of the following day to withdraw or be exposed; she is not going to let him trifle with their host's ingenuous little daughter, Angela. If you fear a vulgar flare-up, you do not know your Mr. Milne; his folk are much too gentlemannered for that. The pleasant impostor is ready with a fresh pretence-that he is the Prince's secretary - and his wife is no gorgon, but rather that sort of fascinating and good-tempered woman a husband can be supposed to make love to again as if he really liked the experience. A very leisurely little play this, with opportunities for the players to be charming or amusing rather than strictly to act. The rôle of the Prince gives Sir Gerald du Maurier but holiday work to do; Miss Madge Titheradge's fine comedy talents are put to no strain in the grasswidow's scenes; and Miss Faith

Celli, with her pretty voice and boyish manner, is only asked to be her delightful self. Miss Grace Lane, Mr. Basil Loder, and Miss Joan Clement-Scott are in the cast; and there is also that excellent comedian, Mr. H. O. Nicholson, of whom one sees here but too little.



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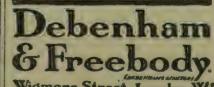
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

A motorist acquaintance of mine Speed on Road complained bitterly the other day and Track. that he had bought a muchadvertised super-car whose makers talk a great deal

about the wonderful speeds their vehicles are capable



RECENTLY PURCHASED BY LORD DUNEDIN: A 17.9 RENAULT ALL-WEATHER CAR.

of attaining on the road. He was, he told me, very pleased with the car for a time. Its road performance, per speedometer, was quite up to what he had been told to expect. One day, however, he was persuaded to go to Brooklands and take the car round the track against the watch. Once more the speed was excellent, according to the speedometer readings; but the watch made the car a good deal slower, and nothing would induce it to perform as it should when the time test was applied. Result, he was simply furious about it, and I really believe he would have sold the car for the figurative ninepence if somebody had made an offer. Now he wants to know why these things should be.

The experience is not new to me. In the first place, I don't think I have ever known the makers of a speed model to deliver one of their cars with the speedometer reading on the slow side. The car is always given the benefit of the doubt. Again, very,

very few speedometers are accurate in their readings over the whole range of car speeds. Finally, I do not think there is the slightest doubt but that the average car is actually a good deal slower on the Brooklands track than on a really good, straight road. The cement surface is slower, I should think. Then Brooklands is very open, and wind plays a larger

part in keeping down speeds than it does on a comparatively sheltered road. It is really extraordinary how the speed of a car falls away on the track when one is running into the wind, especially in the case of moderate-powered cars. I have myself experienced a drop of over ten miles an hour when I have turned into the wind on the track, and it is almost needless to say that this plays the very deuce with Therefore, I should lap speed. never condemn a car because at Brooklands it failed on occasion to

come up to the speed given by its maker. I should make several tests under selected conditions. All the same, catalogue and actual speeds are often two very different matters.

Next week the Light Cars R.A.C. Light Car in Trials. Trial begins,

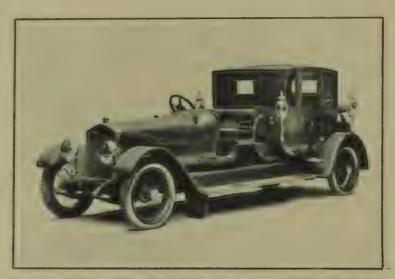
with no more than twenty-five makes of small cars facing the starter. This does not compare well with the 108 which took part in the London-Land's End trial at the Easter holiday. Still, there is the explanation that participation in the R.A.C. event-extending as it does over six days of actual running—is a troublesome and rather costly business, and it would appear that the trade generally does not think the game

is worth the candle. That seems to be a pity, because there are quite a lot of things we still want to know about the small cars of to-day-things that only trial performances can tell us. Take the

Land's End event as an example. Of the 108 starters, only 85 finished without incurring penalties. It is true that part of the route was over very severe roads indeed, including the ascent of such notorious hills as Porlock, Lynton, Beggar's Roost, and Bluehill Mine. Indeed, the route as a whole was one which the cars of even ten years ago could hardly have been expected to negotiate at all. Certainly those of fifteen years ago would never have looked at it. The moral seems to be that we have improved wonderfully in the interval, but that there remains a long road to travel before even relative perfection of design has been achieved; and it is trials and tests-of the kind we are considering-that will assist very materially in reaching the desired goal. From that point of view I regard it as being very regrettable that the R.A.C. event has not attracted more entries.

The Chloride Electrical Storage Leaky Battery Company, makers of the well-Boxes. known Exide batteries, are issuing

a very useful set of letters to motor-car owners and



BUILT FOR H.H. THE MAHARAJAH OF ALWAR: A 40-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER LANCHESTER STATE CAR.

sellers, dealing with the upkeep and care of electric storage batteries. No. 4 has just reached me, and I find that it deals with leaky battery boxes. The following good advice is given: "Take the trouble [Continued overleaf.

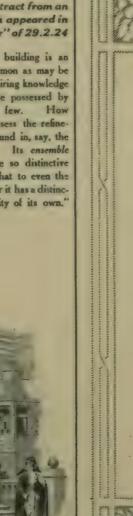
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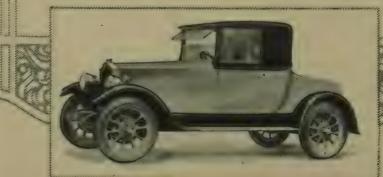
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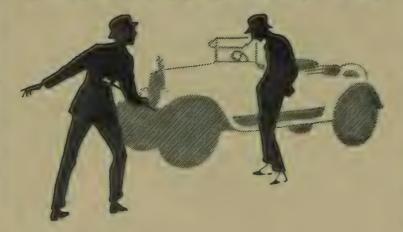
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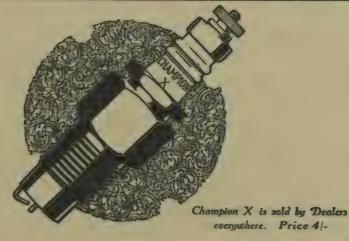
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clean, dry paper over night. If even a slow leak is discovered, send the battery without delay to the nearest service station to be repaired. Keep the cells supplied with water, and if a leaky box develops do not overlook or neglect it. Just remember that electrolyte is as necessary to the battery as air is to the tyre, or water and oil to the engine." Very sound and timely advice.

The Prince and Crossleys.

The Prince of Wales used his new Crossley saloon limousine for the first time when he attended the opening of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. This was the only motor car in the procession in the Stadium.

Malicious Damage to Motor-Cars.

The Automobile Association has recently received several complaints of cases in which cars left unattended for short periods have been disfigured by persons deliberately dam-

aging the paint-work in various ways. At the Coventry Police Court, the Association recently prosecuted an offender. On this occasion the A.A. member observed a lad with a knife in his hand,

scraping a line along the bodywork of the car. The magistrates inflicted a fine of five shillings. In view of the prevalence of this nuisance, the Automobile Association has decided to prosecute in all cases where there is sufficient evidence to ensure a conviction.



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Metropolis, London or New York by motor car direct to the vessel, and, on reaching their destination, journey by motor-cars direct from the ship to their hotels.-[Photograph by Topical.]

> A Wonderful Lanchester for India.

The Lanchester Motor Company, Ltd., have recently despatched to India for H.H. the Maharajah of Alwar a 40-h.p. six-cylinder car, whose coachwork is probably the most elaborate ever fitted to a motor-car. (See photograph on page 812.) It resembles a State coach of the last century, having a box-seat for the driver and another servant, and at the rear a perch for two servants. The State coach accom-

modates four persons, and is suspended on "cee" springs after the manner of the horsedrawn coach; but, in order to prevent excessive swing or rolling of the body, the lower extremities of the "cee" springs are continued to meet the under-side of the body. where they engage with trunnions in the same manner as the Lanchester cantilever suspension. In practice, this arrangement is found to give complete isolation from road shocks and from the mechanism; and when seated in the coach there is no sense of mechanical propulsion --- the sensation is more that of floating than of a mechanically propelled vehicle. The car is painted blue with gold lines, and the interior is upholstered in blue-and-gold brocade. The door handles are engraved and bear the coat-of-arms of his Highness. There are four electric sidelamps of the early carriage candle type, richly ornamented, while the head-lamps are powerful electric with a special dimming device. The

whole of the bodywork is an excellent example of Lanchester coachbuilding, and at first sight it would appear almost impossible to harmonise the antique coach with the modern automobile chassis.-W. W.

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THE DREARY WINTER IS OVER.

THE consensus of opinion is that there has never been a longer or more unpleasant winter, nor one that has worked greater havoc on the general health. Even the most robust have not been immune to attacks of influenza and more serious illnesses and have found it difficult to throw off the feelings of inertia which remain after these illnesses. It is generally believed that this is due to the fact that not sufficient care is given to the dietary, and that women in particular are inclined to go without a meal when it is not just what they fancy. Emphasis must be laid on the fact that irritability is often due to insufficient nourishment being taken.

A TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE.

Now there is nothing better for preserving the health and conquering that wretched feeling of irritability than "Ovaltine," as it builds up the brain, nerves, and body, and fortifies them to withstand the disastrous effects of the constant changes of temperature which is the portion of all who live in the British dominions. It is an excellent substitute for the early morning

for himself a cup of "Ovaltine," and evidently he intends to complete his "elevens," as this mid-morning meal is called in schoolboy language, with not one but with many "Ovaltine"



There is no better substitute for the early morning cup of tea than a cup of "Ovaltine," either made with milk or milk and water. It is nourishing, and has a soothing effect

cup of tea, or it may be taken during the morning by those who do not care for a heavy breakfast. Furthermore, there is no more effective sleep wooer at the end of the It supplies a reserve of force with which to face the work of the forthcoming day.

NATURE'S TONIC FOODS.

A fact that cannot be too widely disseminated is that it is prepared from nature's tonic foods-malt, milk, and eggs-and flavoured with cocoa, all vitalising and reconstructive elements being retained. It is so easily assimilated that it carries at once to the worn-out cells just the necessary food elements which restore and maintain vitality.

incorporated a suitable proportion of "Ovaltine." They are delightfully crisp, slightly sweet in flavour, and sold by all chemists in 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. tins. They are as warmly appreciated by members of the older as the younger generation, and are specially recommended for children when teething and for invalids. A cup of "Ovaltine" with an "Ovaltine" rusk forms a satisfying meal. Children—and adults too—will also enjoy "Ovaltine" chocolate. This is a most delicious and very nourishing food-sweet.

EASY TO PREPARE.

Everyone will appreciate the fact that it is easy to prepare either with milk or with milk and water. Should the latter method be adopted, take a quarter of a teacupful of hot or warm milk and fill up with boiling water; if desired, unsweetened condensed milk may be used. Then take two or more teaspoonfuls of "Ovaltine" and stir gently into the liquid until dissolved. Add, if necessary, sugar to taste. The beverage should not be boiled, but heated only to just above drinking temperature.

"OVALTINE" RUSKS.

Everyone declares that "Ovaltine" rusks are perfectly delicious, nevertheless the majority are not aware of the fact that they were introduced to meet the requests of a large number of medical men and users of "Ovaltine" tonic food beverage for a rusk possessing a higher nutritive value than ordinary rusks or biscuits. They are made from the finest wheaten flour, with which is



There is no shadow of doubt whatsoever that these small personages sing the praises of "Ovaltine" rusks in no measured terms

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TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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"BYRON IN PERSPECTIVE."

NGLAND awoke one morning—let us say, on April 19, 1924-to find Byron world-famous, and was almost as much surprised as he himself had been by a similar experience more than a hundred years ago. The average Briton was, indeed, slightly bewildered at the amount of réclame scored by the Byron Centenary, which for several days even eclipsed the Wembley Exhibition. For it was no mere domestic literary celebration; it seduced Mr. Garvin from politics in two successive Observers; and its reverberations resounded about Europe. It indicated that Matthew Arnold was not very far wrong when he prophesied, in 1881, that by 1900 Byron would be acclaimed as one of the two greatest English poets of the nineteenth century, although the prediction was derided by contemporary Vic-The Centenary gave occasion to the public voice to express a view of Byron that had doubtless long been latent in the public mind. Many of us, suddenly confronted with the expression of that view, felt rather guilty that we had not read Byron quite as diligently as we ought to have done, and hastened to remove the dust from the neglected volume.

But some, like the Wise Virgins, had put oil—it may be, midnight oil—in their literary lamps, and were prepared betimes to improve the occasion for the benefit of the ignorant. Among them was Mr. J. D. Symon, the well-known writer of our weekly causerie on "Books of the Day," who has most opportunely arrived with his delightful appreciation, "Byron in Perspective" (Martin Secker; 12s. 6d. net). The author modestly disclaims any attempt to write a new biography of Byron. "This book," he says, "pretends to be no more than a series of what may be called intensive studies, illustrating, from known or new material, various aspects of Byron's life, character, and work."

The new material consists mainly of fresh particulars relating to the circumstances of Byron's birth which have recently



THE EXILE OF DOORN SUBMITS TO THE CAMERA AGAIN: THE EX-KAISER OUT WALKING WITH HIS SECOND WIFE, AT HIS HOME IN HOLLAND,

Until recently, it is said, the ex-Kaiser has been shy of the photographer since his abdication. His second marriage, it may be recalled, took place on November 5, 1922, to Princess Hermine, daughter of the late Prince Henry XXII. of Reuss, and widow of Prince Johann Georg of Schönaich-Carolath. The ex-Kaiserin Augusta Victoria died in April 1921.—]Photograph by Keystone View Co.]

come to light in a collection of hitherto unpublished manuscript letters presented to Aberdeen University Library by a kinsman of Byron's, Mr. Edward Gordon Duff. Mr. Symon has also unearthed some forgotten Byroniana from old files of the Aberdeen Journal. He has, moreover, been enabled to cite Lord Ernle's edition of "Lord Byron's Letters and Journals," Mr. Murray's own edition of "Lord Byron's Correspondence," and Dr. J. M. Bulloch's "The House of Gordon," which explains much in the poet's heredity on the maternal side. The new light thrown on Byron's parents and his early childhood shows clearly the sources of his tempestuous temperament.

As a good Aberdonian, Mr. Symon dwells with patriotic zeal on the various influences, topographical and scholastic, which affected Byron at Aberdeen during "the eight most impressionable years of his life," until in 1798, on succeeding to the title at the age of ten, he left the Grammar School there for his ancestral home at Newstead, to continue his education later at Dulwich, and finally at Harrow and Cambridge. intervals throughout the book we are reminded of Byron's Scottish blood and of affectionate allusions to Scotland in his poetry. Mr. Symon makes an especially good point when he regrets that Byron did not have the opportunity to associate more with Scott, who thoroughly understood him and might have proved a restraining mentor.

The later chapters deal successively with Byron's foreign travels, the "Byronic hero" of his verse, his awakening to fame, his love affairs and disastrous marriage, his "burlesque epic" of "Don Juan," and his last tragic adventure in the cause of Greek freedom. Mr. Symon writes from full knowledge, and with enthusiasm tempered by sound judgment, scholarly precision, and a genial sense of humour. His book is a very able piece of criticism which will be indispensable to any Byronic library. It has for frontispiece an excellent photogravure of the bust by Bartolini, which, in itself, goes far to reveal the secret of Byron's personal fascination.







SHOES are a man's most pardonable vanity. A man would rather you thought his excellent neck-ties and his remarkable socks were an accident. But he will freely admit he's particular about the shoes on his feet.

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THE ART OF A. A. MILNE.

ALL the world—that is, of course, a very small fraction of it-knows that Mr. Milne is a brilliant man; most of it knows him only as the dramatist who created "Mr. Pym" and told "The Truth About Blayds," or charmed and amused them along "The Dover Road," to say nothing of the hurricane booster, "The Great Broxopp." There are a few who remember that he is a delightful essayist; and, as if to prove that he can be happy in any field of writing, he con-structed one brilliant detective story. I remember a volume of his essays entitled "Not That It Matters" which seems in its title to hit off the Milne attitude. For him nothing matters enough to be either tragically serious or wildly satirical. With a shrug of his shoulders he looks on the Passing Show. He wears a gentle smile of urbanity, and his com ments, though pungent, never lacerate; though reasoned are never dull; and through his inconsequent humour we get enough of satire to make his polite comedy always entertaining. Though I can marvel at his skill in weaving out of the slenderest theme three acts of gay intelli-gence, I do feel that, when Mr. Milne becomes earnest



THE FUNERAL OF MISS MARIE CORELLI: THE FLOWER-DECKED COFFIN CONVEYED ON A HAND-BIER FROM CHURCH TO CEMETERY AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

The funeral of Miss Marie Corelli, the popular novelist (of whom we gave a photograph in our last issue), took place on April 26, at Stratford-on-Avon, where she had lived for many years. The coffin, covered by beautiful wreaths and crosses, was conveyed on a hand-bier from her home to the old parish church, where the first part of the service was held, and thence to the borough cemetery for the interment. Among the mourners was Lieut.-General the Earl of Dundonald. The Mayor and Corporation unofficially attended the funeral, and there were also present representatives of the many societies in which Miss Corelli had been interested .- [Photograph by Topical.]

enough to do more than set out to please us, he will give us a much bigger play. He only responds, as it were, to the pure idea, and Life as most of us understand it has not very much to do with the pure idea. He drags the waters with an unsubstantial net, and his fishes don't matter. In "The Great Broxopp" he had the opportunity to lash with whips scorn the booster who plasters his ugly hoardings in every fair garden; but no-he tempered the edge of his wit with sentiment. Now at Wyndham's we get another delicious soufflé of trifles, "To Have the Honour." There is no storynot that it matters-but just a score of quaintnesses, a winning affability, and a pleasant spice of mendacity, though never enough of gall to make the satire bite. You cannot withstand Mr. Milne's manner, you must admire his deft skill, you are bound to laugh at his pleasantries, you enjoy his frankness and delicacy of treatment with a risqué theme; but, like Oliver, I ask for more. I want Mr. Milne to drop his masquerade and forget to be polite. I want to see him use his splendid gifts in serious satire, to be less gracious and more in earnest, for we have sore need of his talents.





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1922 Morris Cowley 11.9 h.p.

1923 Morris Cowley 11.9 h.p.

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1923 Standard 13.9 h.p.

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The "AUTOCAR" writes on March 21st:

"We have lately commenced a test of "Bal-lon-ette" low-pressure tyres on a 1924 model 10 h.p. Singer car. These tyres are made by Associated Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd., 172, Great Portland Street, W.I. The size under test is 715 × 115 mm. and the inflation pressure is 18 lbs. The car weighs approximately 13 cwt. in touring trim.

"Up to the present the car has covered some 750 miles with the "Bal-lon ette." It is, of course, early days to speak of the wearing qualities of the tyres, but later on, after they have covered some thousands of miles, we hope to write at greater length concerning their behaviour. We can, however, definitely state, after even length concerning their behaviour. We can, however, definitely state, after even a comparatively brief experience, which has been over rural and urban roads and in snow, that the "Bal-lon-ettes" do not slow the car and do not skid; and in snow, that the "Bal-lon-ettes" do not slow the car and do not skid; they assist very materially in the stopping power of the brakes, probably due to the large contact with the road. They do not roll at corners, and they do not in any way, at either slow or fast speed, adversely affect steering. Indeed, at fair speeds, they definitely improve the steering, already very good on the latest Singer Ten. The "Bal-lon-ette" provide quite exceptional comfort; they do not jump over pot-holes; they roll over them. Perhaps they are at their best when running over rough setts. In other words, the car holds the road all the time."

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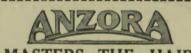
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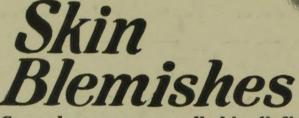
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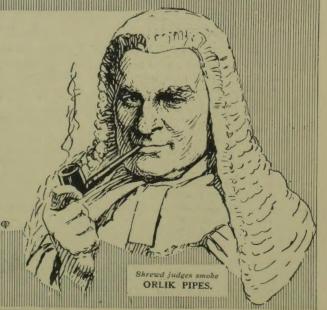
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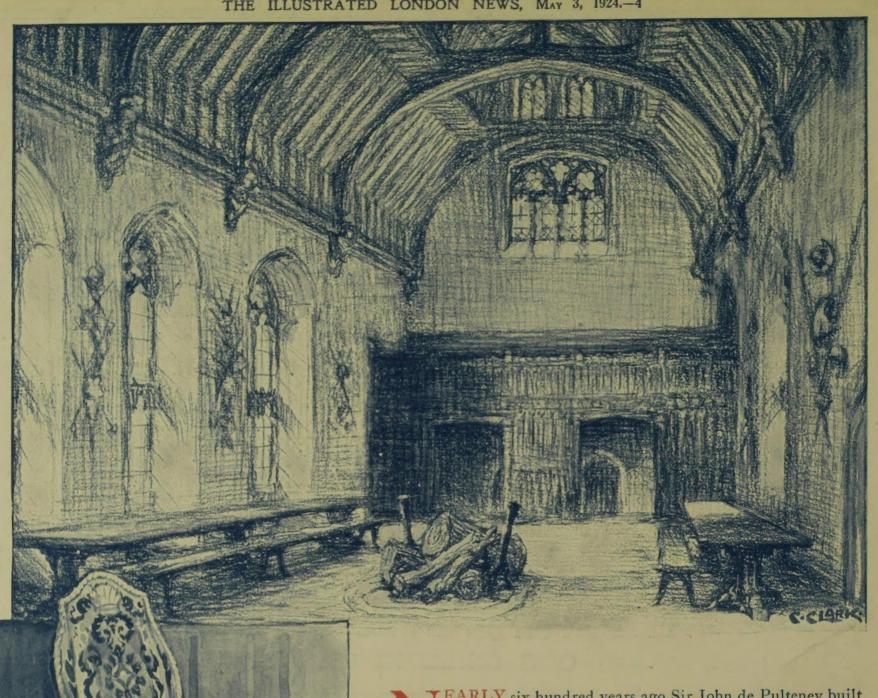
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Armchair, part of a Suite, Italian needlework, carved and gilt, period 1670.

EARLY six hundred years ago Sir John de Pulteney built the dwelling house nearby the Medway which, with many later additions, is known as Penshurst Place. Wonderfully picturesque in appearance is this fine old mansion, but no part can vie for beauty or interest with the Great Hall, which remains almost unchanged from 1341 and gives full opportunity to judge how gentlemen lived in feudal times.

Here in this lofty hall, with its oak-raftered roof resting on grotesquely carved corbels, my lord, his family and guests dined on the dais and his retainers in the body of the hall. Doubtless they were incommoded at times by the simple heating arrangements, for smoke from the huge log fire on the central hearth could only escape through a turret in the roof.

Home of many famous Englishmen, including the heroic Sir Philip Sidney, Penshurst possesses that atmosphere of rare quality frequently found in historic old buildings, together with a mellowness and charm which only age renders possible. Such characteristics are not confined to old buildings—they are fully evident in John Haig Scots Whisky, made by the oldest distillers in the world -1627.



